

# THE LONDON AETUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4199.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Exhibitions.

**SHEPHERD BROS. SPRING EXHIBITION**  
OF EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Choice Works by  
Reynolds Hopper Raeburn Colman  
Gainsborough Crome Vincent  
Romney Constable Wilson Stark, &c.  
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

## Probident Institutions.

**NEW MAN'S TRUST.**  
For the Benefit of Unmarried Daughters of Retail Booksellers.  
In connection with the  
BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.  
The sum of £44, is now available for apportionment under the terms of the Will of the late Mrs. Francis Elizabeth Layton, and the Board of Directors are prepared to receive applications from persons who may be duly qualified under the rule.  
Applicants must be Daughters of Retail Booksellers as defined below, who are sixty years of age and upwards; also Daughters of Retail Booksellers who are under that age, and whom the Board consider to be in necessitous circumstances.  
The term "Retail Bookseller" shall be taken to comprise every Principal who shall have carried on in Great Britain or Ireland the sale of books by retail as a part of his business.  
Application Forms and copies of the Rules may be obtained by sending stamped and directed envelope to the Secretary, Mr. GEORGE LARNER, Booksellers' Provident Institution, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

## NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1829.  
Funds exceed £7,000.  
Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:  
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.  
President:  
The LORD GLENESK.Treasurer:

**THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.**  
OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1859 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.  
MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.  
PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.  
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantage the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.  
The "Francis Ford" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenaeum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.  
The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.  
The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.  
The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.  
RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.  
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

**THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**  
Founded 1857.  
Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.  
Invested Capital, 30,000.  
A UNIQUE INVESTMENT  
Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.  
A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas for its equivalent by instalments, and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:  
FIRST. Freedom from want in time of Adversity as long as need exists.  
SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.  
THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.  
FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.  
FIFTH. A furnished house in the same Retreat at Abbots Langley for the use of Members and their families for holidays or during convalescence.  
SIXTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.  
SEVENTH. All these are available not only for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.  
EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.  
For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE LARNER, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

## Educational.

**EDUCATION** (choice of Schools and Tutors  
Free). Prospective of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent free of charge on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1833), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

## ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(University of London.)  
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 50l. to 60l., and several BURSARIES of not more than 30l. tenable for Three Years at the College, will be awarded on the results of an EXAMINATION to be held from JUNE 20 to JULY 4, 1908. Names must be entered before MAY 20. The College prepares Students for London Degrees, and also for certain of the Oxford Honour Examinations. Inclusive Fee, 100l. a year.—For Forms of Entry and further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

## WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY.

Conducted by Miss E. DAVIES, M.A. D.Litt (London). The comforts of a refined home. Thorough education on the principle of a sound mind in a sound body. No cramming, but preparation for Examinations if desired. French and German a speciality. Large Grounds. High and Healthy position.

## BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

### SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Visitor—Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Mus. Doc. LL.D.  
Principal—GRANVILLE BANTOCK.  
Visiting Examiner—H. WALFORD DAVIES, Mus. Doc.  
SESSION 1907-1908.

The SESSION consists of AUTUMN TERM (SEPTEMBER 10 to DECEMBER 21) WINTER TERM (JANUARY 20 to APRIL 11), SUMMER TERM (APRIL 27 to JUNE 27).  
Instruction in all Branches of Music. Students' Choir and Orchestra. Chamber Music. Students' Recitals. Concerts, and Opera.  
Prospectus and further information may be obtained from ALFRED HAYES, Secretary.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London.)

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

The EASTER TERM BEGINS on THURSDAY, April 23, 1908. Lectures are given in preparation for all Examinations of the University of London in Arts, Science, and Preliminary Medicine; for the Teachers' Diploma, London; for the Teachers' Certificate, Cambridge; and for the Cambridge Higher Local Examination. Special Course of Science Instruction in Hygiene, recognized by the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.  
Six Laboratories are open to Students for Practical work. Students may attend the Art School who are not taking other Subjects at the College.  
A Single Course in any Subject may be attended.  
Regular Physical Instruction is given free of cost to Students who desire it, by a fully qualified Women Teacher.  
Students can reside in the College.

### ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

ONE REID SCHOLARSHIP in ARTS, value 31l. 10s. First Year, 28l. 7s. Second and Third Years.  
ONE ARNOTT SCHOLARSHIP in SCIENCE, annual value 45l., tenable for Three Years.  
ONE PFEIFFER SCHOLARSHIP in SCIENCE, annual value 45l., tenable for Three Years, will be awarded on the results of the Examination to be held in JUNE.  
Full particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL.

### DEPARTMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN TEACHING.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of 15l., for One Year, are offered for the Course of Secondary Training, beginning in OCTOBER, 1908.  
The Scholarships will be awarded to the best Candidate holding a Degree in Arts or Science.  
Applications should reach the HEAD OF THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT not later than JULY 1, 1908.

## MADAME AUBERT'S ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNNESS and SCHOOL AGENCY

(Est. 1880), 123, Regent Street, London, W.—Resident and Daily Governance (Finishing, Junior, Nursery, Lady Professors of Languages, Art, Music, and Singing, Elocution, &c., Companions, Secretaries introduced, Schools recommended, and all information gratis on receipt of requirements.

## EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUITION in England or Abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITS, THRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.  
Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 38, Sackville Street, London, W.

## Situations Vacant.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ASHFORD HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.  
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, TWO ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for the above-named SCHOOL—(1) for SCIENCE (Physics, Chemistry, Botany) and MATHEMATICS; (2) for ENGLISH LITERATURE and HISTORY.  
Candidates for the Science Appointment should hold a Science Degree of a British University or its equivalent, and Candidates for the English Appointment an Arts Degree of a British University or its equivalent.  
Initial Salary—Science Mistress 110l. to 120l., English Mistress 100l. to 110l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising in accordance with the Committee's scale, by annual increments of 7l. 10s. for the first two years, and then by 5l., to a maximum of 140l. or 130l.  
Applications must be made on Forms to be obtained from J. CREECH, 11, Bank Street, Ashford, and must be forwarded as early as possible to Miss A. E. MORTON, Head Mistress, County School for Girls, Ashford. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.  
By order of the Committee.  
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, April 7, 1908.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### TONBRIDGE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ART MASTER. Must have experience in Teaching and a knowledge of some Craft Work. Initial Salary 120l.—Conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Director, Mr. H. W. CROOK, B.Sc., Technical Institute, Tonbridge, to whom applications should be forwarded as early as possible. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.  
By Order of the Committee.  
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, April 7, 1908.

## ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND PHILOSOPHY.  
The COUNCIL invite applications for this LECTURESHIP. The Stipend will commence at 150l. per annum, and rise by 10l. per annum to 200l.  
Candidates must send in six copies of their Application and Testimonials, not later than MAY 7, 1908, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained. F. H. PHUEN, Secretary.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

### DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.

The COUNCIL are prepared to receive applications for the position of PRINCIPAL of the above-named College, which it is expected will be open for work in SEPTEMBER NEXT, at a Salary of 500l. per annum. No Fees.

The person appointed must be a Graduate of a British University, capable of acting as Master of Method and Lecturer on Education, prepared to take a leading part in the Teaching work of the College in these and such other subjects as may be required, and able to satisfy the Authority of his capacity or experience in the Organization and Teaching of a Day Training College.  
Canvassing Members of the Council directly or indirectly until after the first selection by the Committee of Candidates will disqualify the applicant on whose behalf such canvassing shall have been made.  
Applications, written, accompanied by not more than six recent original Testimonials (which will be returned, addressed to the undersigned at the Town Hall, Sunderland, and endorsed "Day Training College, Appointment of Principal," in the left-hand corner of the envelope, will be received up to, but not later than, 12 noon on APRIL 27 next.

FRAS. M. BOWEN, Town Clerk.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL: EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
The above COMMITTEE require a PRINCIPAL for the TRAINING COLLEGE (MIXED) which they are establishing at CREWE. The College will open in AUGUST, 1908, in Temporary Premises.  
The Principal must be a Graduate of a British University, must have had experience of teaching, and be familiar with the Organization and Management of an Educational Institution, and be well acquainted with the History of Education in England.  
The Salary will be 500l. per annum and a Residence. A House will be erected in proximity to the College and Hostel for Women. Until the opening of the new College and provision of this House an allowance will be made towards a residence in Crewe.  
He will be required to take up his duties not later than JULY 1, 1908.  
Applications, with not more than six recent Testimonials, to be sent to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, City Road, Chester, not later than APRIL 25, 1908.  
Canvassing will be deemed a disqualification.

## LIVERPOOL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

GROVE STREET, LIVERPOOL.  
The COUNCIL are desirous of electing a HEAD MISTRESS. She must be a Member of the Church of England. Her Salary will be 350l. per annum, without residence. Duties to commence after the Summer Holidays.—Testimonials (not more than three, stating age, qualifications, and general experience, to be sent, on or before MAY 15, to the Rev. G. H. DAYSON, Secretary, Liverpool College, Lodge Lane, to whom application may be made for further information.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, CHELMSFORD.  
SCIENCE MISTRESS REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to teach Botany, Elementary Chemistry, if possible Geography. Initial Salary 110l. to 120l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to Miss VERNON HARCOURT, St. Clare, Hyde.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—EXAMINERS in the EX-CHEQUER and AUDIT DEPARTMENT and SECOND CLASS CLERKS, 28th DUTY OFFICE, LONDON, INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (25-26 JUNE 11). The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on Forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

JOURNALIST PUPIL.—A VACANCY occurs for well-educated YOUTH. Small premium required.—Apply EDITOR, Essex County Standard, Colchester.

## Situations Wanted.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURER, fluent speaker, Political Author and Editor, desires Political or Literary Work. Liberal politics.—Address M.A. OXON., Box 1572, Athenaeum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE TOURS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.—ITALY, APRIL 29, One Month. Rome, Naples, Capri, Sorrento, Florence, Venice, Milan, &c. Arrangements, SWITZERLAND, JUNE. DUTCH WATERWAYS, JULY.—Miss BISHOP, 27, St. George's Road, Kilburn, N.W.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, 74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

REPRODUCTIONS IN MONOCHROME OF  
FAMOUS WORKS OF ART BY THE  
AUTOTYPE PERMANENT PROCESS.

Amongst numerous Publications may be mentioned  
SELECTIONS from THE NATIONAL  
GALLERY (London), THE WALLACE COLLECTION,  
THE TATE GALLERY, THE WALKER ART GALLERY  
(Liverpool).

DRAWINGS BY HOLBEIN, from the  
ROYAL COLLECTION, Windsor Castle.

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF SACRED  
ART from various Collections.

ETCHINGS BY REMBRANDT.

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT DÜRER.

PICTURES from the Louvre, Luxembourg, Paris.

Prospectuses of above Issues will be sent on application.

FULL PARTICULARS OF ALL  
THE COMPANY'S PUBLICATIONS ARE GIVEN IN  
THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART  
CATALOGUE.

NOW READY.

ENLARGED EDITION, with Hundreds of Miniature  
Photographs and Tint Blocks of Notable Autotypes.

For convenience of Reference the Publications  
are arranged alphabetically under Artists' Names.  
Post free, One Shilling.

A Visit of Inspection is invited to  
THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY  
74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

TRANSLATION from Latin, Greek, French,  
German, Italian, Spanish. Moderate terms. Varied experience.  
Miss SELBY, 30, Northumberland Place, Baywater, W.

LITERARY WORK of any kind WANTED.  
Fluent Descriptive Writer, able Compiler. Can Revise and  
Prepare for Press. Or would Collaborate with Novelist.—REX, 10,  
Lowther Mansions, Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.

COPIES and RESEARCHES in BRITISH  
MUSEUM or elsewhere.—The Advertiser would be pleased to  
carefully make the above on reasonable terms.—Address N. C.,  
Box 1578, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the  
British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent  
Testimonials.—A. R., Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's  
Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

### Typewriters, &c.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated  
Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern  
Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Shorthand, Dictation  
Room.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke  
Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS,  
ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per  
1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-  
known Writers.—M. STUART, Alendale, Kynclerley Road, Harrow.

AUTHORS' MSS. TYPE-WRITTEN. Books  
from 6d. 1,000. Duplicating. Plays and Books Translated  
from and into all Foreign Languages. The Cheapest House for good  
work.—THE MUSCOVY T. & T. CO., 6, Trinity Square, London, E.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—The WEST KENSINGTON  
OFFICES. Authors' MSS. Translations, &c. Legal and General  
Copying. Circulars, &c. duplicated. Usual Terms. References.  
Established fifteen years.—SILKES & SILKES, 228, Hammersmith  
Road, W. (Private Address: 15, Watlington Gardens, Hammersmith.)

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All  
kinds of MSS. Stories, Plays, Novels, &c., accurately TYPED.  
Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000. References to well-known Authors.  
Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, New Gardens, S.W.

### Catalogues.

CATALOGUE No. 48.—Drawings of the Early  
English School—Turner's Liber Studiorum, and other Engravings  
after Turner—Enchiridia by Turner, & Palmer, Whistler—Japanese  
Colour Prints—Fine Art Books—Works by Ruskin. Post free, Six-  
pence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

WOODCUTS, EARLY BOOKS, MSS., &c.

LEIGHTON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,  
Containing 1,350 Facsimiles.

Thick 8vo, art cloth, 25s.; half-morocco, 30s.  
Part XIII., Cal-Chry, with 164 Facsimiles, including Berners's  
Prose, Cambridge Bindings, Caggrave, 1516, Coptic, 1477, and a  
large collection of Early Chronicles. [Now ready. Price 2s.]

J. & J. LEIGHTON,  
40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, London, W.

ANCIENT and MODERN COINS.—Collectors  
and Antiquarians are invited to apply to SPINK & SON,  
Limited, for Specimen Copy (gratis) of their NUMISMATIC CIRCE-  
LAR. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for  
Sale at Moderate Prices.—SPINK & SON, Limited, Experts, Valuers,  
and Cataloguers, 14, 17, and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Established  
wards of a Century.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE  
BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookfinder  
extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a  
special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected  
from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want  
post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16, John Street, West,  
Birmingham. Oscar Wilde's Poems, 2s., for the 6d.; Harcourt's  
Encyclopedia, 10 vols. last edit., 25s.; Who's Who, 2 vols. 1907, 5s.

MAGS BROS.,  
109, Strand, London, W.C.,  
DEALERS IN RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS,  
PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPHS.  
CATALOGUES sent post free to all parts of the World.  
Export Orders solicited.  
Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite, London."  
Telephone: "Gernard 4664."

BOOKS.—WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS,  
Booksellers and Exporters, are prepared to give highest cash  
prices for Libraries of any description and of any magnitude. Gentle-  
men, Executors and others, should communicate with WILLIAM  
BROUGH & SONS, who are at all times prepared to give full cash  
value for Books in all Branches of Literature. Vendors will find this  
method of disposing of their Properties to be much more advantageous  
than Auction, while the worry, delay, and expense inseparable to  
Auction Sale will be entirely obviated. CATALOGUES gratis.—  
313, Broad Street, Birmingham. Established 1845. Telegrams—  
"Bibliopole, Birmingham."

### Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879.  
The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for  
Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testi-  
monials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGHESE, 34, Paternoster Row.

MR. GEORGE LARNER, Accountant and  
Licensed Valuer to the Bookselling, Publishing, Newspaper,  
Printing, and Stationery Trades. Partnerships Arranged. Balance  
Sheets and Trading Accounts Prepared and Audited. All Business  
carried out under Mr. Larners' personal supervision.—28, 29, and 30,  
Paternoster Row, E.C., Secretary to the Bookellers' Provident  
Institution.

### Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD  
FRANCIS, Printer of the Athenæum, Notes and Queries, &c., is  
prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS,  
and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery  
Lane, E.C.

### Sales by Auction.

Rare and Valuable Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by  
AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on  
TUESDAY, April 22, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, RARE  
and VALUABLE BOOKS, including the LIBRARY of a GENTLE-  
MAN (deceased), and other Properties, comprising a remarkable set  
of the First Editions of Dickens upwards of 80 vols. or pieces,  
Apperley's Life of a Sportsman, Rawatone's Gammon, Westmacott's  
English Spy, 2 vols., Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Combe's Dance  
of Life and Death, Life of Napoleon, and others with Coloured Plates  
by Rowlandson and Cruikshank.—Kenal's Dictionary, 1818, also Tenny-  
son's Poems by Two Brothers, 1827, and Poems, 2 vols. 1842, all in the  
original boards.—Swinburne's Queen Mother and Rosemond, the  
Rare Privately-printed Edition—a proof copy of Blake's Illustrations  
to the Book of Job, and a few other items relating to Blake, including  
the Artist's Spectacles (the Property of a GENTLEMAN)—Chaloner  
Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits, 4 vols., with the plates—John  
Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, 8 vols.—Lippmann's Facsimiles of Engrav-  
ings and Woodcuts by Old Masters, in 10 portfolios—Pagan's Bartolozzi,  
4 vols., and other Art Books—Issues from the Kilmacott Press, &c.;  
also the LIBRARY of the late Rev. J. W. VAN REES HOET  
(removed from Hampstead), sold by order of the Executors, com-  
prising Standard Books in all classes of Literature.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late JOSEPH  
GRIGO, Esq., removed from Granville Square, N.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL  
by AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on  
WEDNESDAY, April 23, and Following Day, at 10 minutes past  
1 o'clock precisely, Valuable BOOKS, including the above Library,  
comprising rare First Editions and Standard Works in all Branches  
of Literature, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that  
SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 58, King  
Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., for the disposal of MICRO-  
SCOPE, SLIDES and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—  
Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and  
all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lanterns, with Slides  
and all Accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household  
Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property.  
On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS  
respectfully give notice that they will hold the following  
SALES by AUCTION at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's  
Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On FRIDAY, April 24, PORCELAIN and  
DECORATIVE FURNITURE from various Sources.

On SATURDAY, April 25, and MONDAY,  
April 27, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, forming the  
SECOND PORTION of the STOCK of the late Mr. THOMAS  
RICHARDSON, of 43, Piccadilly, W.

### Magazines, &c.

APRIL NUMBER READY. 2s. 6d. net; 2s. 9d. post free.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES:

THE DISTINCTIVE THING IN CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.  
By the Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.  
RELIGIOUS TRANSITION AND ETHICAL AWAKENING IN  
AMERICA. By Professor A. O. Lovejoy.  
KNOWLEDGE AND FAITH. By G. Lewis Dickinson.  
THE WORLD VIEW OF A POET: Goethe's Philosophy. By  
Prof. Frank Thilly.  
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH: What is it? By the Right Rev.  
Monsignor Vaughan.  
THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL. Part II. By Sir Oliver  
Lodge.  
AN AGNOSTIC'S CONSOLATION. By Mrs. H. F. Petersen.  
THE DUALISM OF SAINT AUGUSTINE. By Paul E. More.  
WAS JESUS A "DIVINE MAN" AND NOTHING MORE? By  
the Rev. R. Morris, M.A., B.D.  
BRITISH EXPONENTS OF PRAGMATISM. By Prof. E. B.  
McGivary.  
'LAW.' By Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw.  
Discussions. Reviews. Bibliography of Recent Literature.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,

14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

No. 421. APRIL 1908. 8vo, price 6s.

1. FÉNELON'S FLOCK.
2. THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
3. WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.
4. A DUTCH BLUE-STOCKING AND QUAKER OF THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
5. THE MODERN ANGLER.
6. DANTE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, FROM CHAUCER TO  
CARY.
7. MR. HARDY'S 'DYNASTS.'
8. ON UGLINESS IN FICTION.
9. THE POLITICS OF RADIO-TELEGRAPHY.
10. MODERN EGYPT.
11. THE TRAVELS AND POEMS OF CHARLES MONTAGU  
THE DOUBTFUL.
12. PARTIES AND POLITICS.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.  
Edited by REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A., LL.D.

No. 90. APRIL, 1908. Royal 8vo, price 1s.

1. Articles.  
THE ENGLISH AND OSTMEN IN IRELAND. By Edmund  
Curtis.  
THE CHANCERY DURING THE MINORITY OF HENRY III.  
By F. M. Powicke.  
THE AMALGAMATION OF THE ENGLISH MERCANTILE  
CRAFTS. By Miss Stella Kramer. Part II.  
THE NEWSBOOKS AND LETTERS OF NEWS OF THE  
RESTORATION. By J. E. Williams.
2. Notes and Documents.  
THE NEW GREEK HISTORICAL FRAGMENT. By Prof.  
Goldhaver.  
THE DOMESDAY 'ORA.' By J. H. Round, LL.D.  
THE HISTORY OF THE WARS OF RELIGION IN THE  
PERIGORD (1562-1563). By Maurice Wilkinson.  
LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ATTEMPT TO FORM A GOVERN-  
MENT IN 1845. By the Hon. F. H. Baring.  
And Others.
3. Reviews of Books. 4. Short Notices.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

NOW READY.

Crown 8vo, cloth boards, gold lettered, 200 pages,  
price 5s. net.

### HEREDITY,

VARIATION AND GENIUS.

With Essay on

SHAKESPEARE.

"Testimonied in his own bringings forth."

And Address on

### MEDICINE:

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE,

BY

HENRY MAUDSLEY, M.D.

London:

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.,  
Oxford House, Great Titchfield Street, W.



# OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

## A HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

8vo,  
14s. net  
each.

By CHARLES OMAN.  
Vol. III. (Sept., 1809—Dec., 1810): OCANA—CADIZ—BUSSACO—TORRES VEDRAS. With 14 Maps and 5 Photogravures and other Illustrations.  
Already published: Vol. I. 1807-1809, to CORUNNA. Vol. II. 1809, to TALAVERA.  
*Athenæum*.—"Mr. Oman's work is marked with a thoroughness of detail that is unhappily far from common in these days of text-books and popular compendiums.... This work is marked by a scholarly eagerness to make use of every available source."

## BONAPARTISM.

8vo,  
3s. 6d. net.

Six Lectures delivered in the University of London. By H. A. L. FISHER.  
*Athenæum*.—"Deftness of touch and a happy choice of illustrative details are among the attractions of this volume, and scholars will feel instinctively that stores of learning are held in reserve which would suffice to make a bulky tome."  
*United Service Magazine*.—"The Lectures are of surpassing interest, and should be very widely read and appreciated."

## ENGLISH SOCIETY IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

8vo,  
16s. net.

Essays in English Mediaeval History. By Dr. PAUL VINOGRADOFF.

*Morning Post*.—"Historical scholars will unite in welcoming the promised appearance of the present series of essays, which is largely a study of the great Domesday record, although, of course, it appeals to many collateral sources.... The constant reference alike to Romanised and to Northern parallels is one of the most illuminating features of this important work, on which we congratulate alike the University of Oxford and the growing body of historical students who are interested in the question with which Professor Vinogradoff deals."

## A SURVEY OF LONDON.

By JOHN STOW. Reprinted from the Text of 1603, with Introduction and Notes by C. L. KINGSFORD. 2 vols. [Shortly.]

## FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND.

Two Lectures and a Bibliography. By A. L. SMITH.

*Spectator*.—"This is a tribute of praise worthy of the man to whose memory it is paid—more it would not be possible to say.... No one could be better qualified to speak of his work than Mr. A. L. Smith. He knows it well, and he can appreciate it in a way that shows a real mastery of the subject. Whether he is speaking of the general temper of the man, or of special instances in which he brought an illuminating genius to bear on problems of history, he always puts the case with remarkable clearness."

## CATALOGUE OF THE COINS IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.

Including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Royal 8vo, Vol. III. MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA.  
40s. net. By H. NELSON WRIGHT.

Previously published: Vol. I. By VINCENT A. SMITH. 30s. net; or separately, Part I. THE EARLY FOREIGN DYNASTIES AND THE GUPTAS, 15s. net. Part II. ANCIENT COINS OF INDIAN TYPES, 6s. net. Part III. PERSIAN, MEDIAEVAL, SOUTH INDIAN, AND MISCELLANEOUS COINS, 10s. 6d. net. Vol. II. Part I. THE SULTANS OF DELHI. Part II. CONTEMPORARY DYNASTIES IN INDIA, by H. NELSON WRIGHT, with 25 Plates, 30s. net. (The first section of Part II. by Sir JAMES BOURDILLON.) (Published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum.)

*Academy* (Vol. II.).—"Will be of great value to seekers after first-hand data, whether for the study of Indian history or of Indian metrology. For the latter especially, this cabinet, with its large number of good specimens showing but little wear, is especially useful, and the simplicity of arrangement, together with the thoroughness of Mr. Wright's brief introduction to each section, makes this volume easy to handle, and far more attractive than we should have thought a catalogue of such monotonous coins could be.... In all points of real importance the catalogue is all a catalogue should be."

## THE EARLY HISTORY OF INDIA.

From 600 B.C. to the Mohammadan Conquest. Including the Invasion of Alexander the Great.

8vo,  
14s. net.

By V. A. SMITH. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With Maps, Plans, and other Illustrations.  
*Nation*.—"We heartily welcome a revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Vincent Smith's 'Early History of India.'.... The work has already become the recognized text-book for all students of Indian History, and is one of the most remarkable productions of Anglo-Indian scholarship. The extreme difficulty makes Mr. Vincent Smith's success all the more notable."

## CRITICAL ESSAYS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Crown 8vo,  
5s. net each.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. E. SPINGARN. Vol. I. 1605-1650. Vol. II. 1650-1685.

## COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA AND AESTHETICAL ESSAYS.

8s. net.

By J. SHAWCROSS. 2 vols.

*Nation*.—"The 'Biographia Literaria' cannot be neglected by any student of literature.... Mr. Shawcross is to be congratulated on the production of this sound and workmanlike edition. It contains everything that is necessary to a profitable study of the text."

## COLERIDGE'S LITERARY CRITICISM.

With an Introduction by J. W. MACKAIL.

[New volume Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.]

Fcap. 8vo,  
2s. 6d. net.

*Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*.—"A book like this should enable readers who could not be persuaded to grapple with the philosopher's philosophy to appreciate his power and influence as a critic of literature."

## THE WORKS OF ARISTOTLE.

8vo,  
2s. 6d. net.  
8vo,  
3s. 6d. net.

Translated into English under the Editorship of J. A. SMITH and W. D. ROSS.

Part II. DE LINEIS INSECCABILIBUS. By H. H. JOACHIM.

Previously published: Part I. THE PARVA NATURALIA. By J. S. BEARE and G. R. T. ROSS.

Part III. METAPHYSICS. By W. D. ROSS. [Immediately.]

*Glasgow Herald*.—"The translations are presented in thoroughly idiomatic English, and are altogether of a style worthy of their origin and of Jowett's aim. To have the whole works of Aristotle set forth in the same style as Jowett's own work on Plato, Thucydides, and Aristotle's 'Politics' is undoubtedly something to look forward to."

## HOMERICA: EMENDATIONS AND ELUCIDATIONS OF THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

By T. L. AGAR.

8vo,  
14s. net.

*Manchester Guardian*.—"Mr. Agar's work is that of a sound scholar with enthusiasm for his subject, and his suggestions, even if not at once acceptable in every detail, are ably reasoned and show sound judgment."

## THE GREEK VERSION OF THE TESTAMENTS OF THE TWELVE PATRIARCHS.

8vo,  
18s. net.

Edited from nine MSS. together with the Variants of the Armenian and Slavonic Versions and some Hebrew Fragments. By R. H. CHARLES.

## TYPES OF FLORAL MECHANISM.

Royal 4to,  
21s. net.

A Selection of Diagrams and Descriptions of Common Flowers, Arranged as an Introduction to the Systematic Study of Angiosperms. By A. H. CHURCH. Part I. Types I-XII. (Jan.-April). With 39 Coloured Plates and numerous other Figures.

## KNUTH'S HANDBOOK OF FLORAL POLLINATION.

Based upon Hermann Muller's work, 'The Fertilization of Flowers by Insects.'

Royal 8vo,  
31s. 6d. net.

Translated by J. R. AINSWORTH DAVIS.

Vol. II. OBSERVATIONS ON FLOWER POLLINATION MADE IN EUROPE AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS ON SPECIES BELONGING TO THE NATURAL ORDERS. RANUNCULACEAE TO STYLIDIEAE. With 210 Figures in the Text.

Royal 8vo,  
18s. net.

Previously published: Vol. I. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE. With 51 Figures in the Text.

## ANNALS OF BOTANY.

Royal 8vo,  
14s.

Edited by I. BAYLEY BALFOUR, D. H. SCOTT, and W. G. FARLOW; assisted by other Botanists. Vol. XXII, No. LXXXV, April.

PROSPECTUSES ON APPLICATION.

London: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.

SEVENTH THOUSAND.  
**MODERN EGYPT.**

BY THE  
**EARL OF CROMER.**

With Portrait of the Author and a Map.  
2 vols. 24s. net.

**F. C. SELOUS'S NEW BOOK.**  
**AFRICAN NATURE NOTES  
AND REMINISCENCES.**

By F. C. SELOUS, F.Z.S., Author of 'A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa,' 'Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa.' With a Foreword by President ROOSEVELT, and Illustrations by E. H. CALDWELL. 8vo, 10s. net. (April 21.)

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF  
MONTAGU BURROWS,**

CAPT. R.N., CHICHELE PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY, FELLOW OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD. Edited by his Son, STEPHEN M. BURROWS. With Portraits. 8vo, 8s. 6d. net. (Immediately.)

**THE EVERSLEY TENNYSON.**

Annotated by ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Edited by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. In 9 vols. Globe 8vo. Vol. I. POEMS. Vol. II. POEMS. Vol. III. ENOCH ARDEN and IN MEMORIAM. Vol. IV. THE PRINCESS and MAUD. Vol. V. IDYLLS OF THE KING. 4s. net each.

**GENERAL HISTORY OF  
WESTERN NATIONS FROM  
5000 B.C. TO 1900 A.D.**

By EMIL REICH, Doctor Juris, Author of 'Atlas of English History,' &c., Part I. ANTIQUITY. Vols. I. and II. 8vo, 15s. net.

The two volumes treat (1) of the method of history; (2) of the great inland empires of Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, the Hittites, &c.; (3) of the border nations called the Hebrews, the Phœnicians, and the Archaic Hellenes; (4) the Historic Greeks; (5) the Romans.

**ATLAS ANTIQUUS.**

In Forty-eight Original Graphic Maps, with Elaborate Text to each Map, and full Index. By Dr. EMIL REICH. Crown 4to, 10s. net.

**HERODOTUS, Books VII.-IX.**

With Introduction, Text, Apparatus, Commentary, Appendices, Indices, Maps. By REGINALD WALTER MACAN, D.Litt. 8 vols. 8vo, 90s. net.

(Classical Library. April 21.)  
Previously Published. HERODOTUS, Books IV.-VI. By the SAME EDITOR. In 2 vols. 8vo. Reduced to 20s. net.

**INTRODUCTION AND NOTES  
ON THE APOCALYPSE.**

By the late Rev. F. J. A. HORT, D.D. Ch. I.-III. 8vo. (Immediately.)

**HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS  
IN HAMPSHIRE.**

By D. H. MOUTRAY READ. With Illustrations by ARTHUR B. CONNOR. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

**THE DIARY OF  
JOHN EVELYN.**

With an Introduction and Notes.  
By AUSTIN DOBSON, Hon. LL.D. Edin.  
Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.; or limp leather, 5s. net.  
(The Globe Library.)

**H.M.I. SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE  
OF ONE OF H.M. INSPECTORS  
OF SCHOOLS.**

By E. M. SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY, formerly H.M.I. North-West Division. 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.  
A highly entertaining book, containing a large number of good stories told by a raconteur of exceptional ability.

**THE PRIMADONNA. A SEQUEL TO  
'SOPRANO.'**  
By F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S  
NEW BOOKS.**

**SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.**

NOW READY.

**NEW VOLUME BY SARAH GRAND.**

Author of 'The Heavenly Twins,' &c.

**EMOTIONAL MOMENTS.**

"The author of 'The Heavenly Twins' shows her old sincerity in rebuking frivolous society for its foolishness." *Daily Mirror.*

"A curiously far-reaching set of finely wrought tales and sketches."—*Liverpool Courier.*

**NEW NOVEL BY RALPH RODD,**

Author of 'A Fighter in Khaki.'

**THE HAND ON THE STRINGS.**

"A novel of adventure skilfully enough put together." *Scotsman.*

**NEW NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.**

**THE SQUATTER'S WARD.**

By E. S. SORENSON.

"It is a relief to have this kind of story told with the vigour and knowledge of Australian life with which Mr. Sorenson tells it. He succeeds in making a quite pleasant and exciting narrative."—*Daily Graphic.*

**NEW NOVEL BY CHRISTABEL COLERIDGE.**

Author of 'An English Squire,' &c.

**MISS LUCY.**

"A really charming story, extremely genuine, and dealing with a social question which is always pressing.... beautifully thought out."—*Observer.*

**SIXPENNY EDITION OF**

MISS BRADDON'S SUCCESSFUL NOVEL,

**THE WHITE HOUSE.**

On the 25th inst.

**NEW NOVEL BY WINIFRED CRISPE,**

Author of 'Snarers.'

**CORRY THORNDIKE.**

**NEARLY READY.**

NEW NOVEL BY MADAME ALBANESI.

**DRUSILLA'S POINT OF VIEW.**

NEW NOVEL BY MISS BRADDON.

**DURING HER MAJESTY'S  
PLEASURE.**

Price 3s. 6d.

NEW NOVEL BY ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

**THE ORCHARD CLOSE.**

NEW NOVEL BY CONSTANTINE RALLI,

Author of 'The Strange Adventures of Falconer Thring.'

**JULIAN STEELE.**

COLLECTED ESSAYS OF "MERLIN"

IN 'THE REFEREE'

**GUESSES AT TRUTHS,**

Ethical, Social, Political, Literary.

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

With a Portrait. Price 6s.

**HISTORY OF THE WAR IN  
SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.**

Compiled by the direction of H.M. Government.

VOLS. I. AND II. NOW READY.

Vol. III. in the press. Vol. IV. in preparation.

Price 21s. each net; or 17s. 6d. each net if the 4 volumes are subscribed for.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,  
182, High Holborn, W.C.

**MESSRS. BELL'S  
LIST.**

**THE CHILDREN'S EASTER BOOK.**

NOW READY, crown 4to, 2s. 6d. net.

**EASTER EGGS:**

An Easter Idyll for Children.

By CHRISTOPH VON SCHMID.

With many Illustrations in Colour and Black and White by Miss M. M. WHEELHOUSE.

"Christoph von Schmid's account of the origin of Easter Eggs makes a very charming tale, and, in its present guise, embellished with exquisite full-page coloured illustrations, it is as attractive an Easter gift-book as can well be imagined." *Observer.*

Prospectus and Specimen Plate on application.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

**THE GOSPEL OF PAIN.**

By THOMAS J. HARDY.

A small volume which will be found to give with much eloquence and the weight of experience the witness of suffering to a larger life. The fact of suffering has been treated on many sides as a mystery which it is desirable to harmonize with belief in a wisely ordered world. The object of the writer is, however, to show that suffering is less a field for the exercise of philosophic speculation than the common and central ground of life itself, where alone may be found an indication of life's purpose, and consequently of its conduct.

Prospectus on application.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**GOETHE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

Poetry and Truth from My Life.

Revised Translation by M. STEELE-SMITH,  
Head Lecturer in Modern Languages at  
Newnham College, Cambridge.

With an Introduction and Bibliography by  
KARL BREUL, Litt. D. Ph.D.

2 vols. fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. net each; limp leather, 3s. net.  
(The York Library.)

**LES CLASSIQUES FRANÇAIS  
ILLUSTRÉS.**

Publiés sous la direction de DANIEL O'CONNOR.  
With 8 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour, and 29 in Black and White.

Small crown 8vo, 5s. net.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**H. DE BALZAC.—LES CHOUANS.**

Préface de GUSTAVE LANSON. Illustrations de J. BLAKE GREENE.

Prospectus on application.

**NEW WORKS BY  
ABBOT GASQUET, D.D.**

Crown 8vo, 6s. net each.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**THE BLACK DEATH IN  
1348 AND 1349.**

New and Revised Edition.

"By far the most interesting and exhaustive record to be found of this most appalling visitation."—*Morning Post.*

**THE LAST ABBOT OF  
GLASTONBURY, and other Essays.**

Illustrated.

IN THE PRESS.

**THE OLD ENGLISH BIBLE,  
and other Essays.**

Prospectus on application.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,  
York House, Portugal Street, W.C.



SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MR. SWINBURNE'S DUKE OF GANDIA .. ..	469
ENGLISH CHILDREN IN THE OLDEN TIME ..	470
VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU IN ENGLAND ..	471
THE HISTORY OF BRIDGWATER .. ..	471
NEW NOVELS (The God of Clay; The Burning Cresset; The Fifth Queen Crowned; Roses and Rue; Leroux; The Trance; The Isle of Maids; The Sentimental Adventures of Jimmy Bulstrode; By their Fruits; King of the Barons; The Golden Horseshoe; A Daughter of Bellal; The New Galatea; An Engagement of Convenience; My Friend the Barrister) .. ..	473-474
LINGUISTICS AND PHONETICS .. ..	476
POPULAR FICTION AND REPRINTS .. ..	476
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Tragedy of Korea; Quaker and Courtier; Through a Peer Glass; Visitation of England and Wales; Marlborough's Self-Taught Series; Evelyn's Diary) .. ..	476-478
SHELLEY'S "I ARISE FROM DREAMS OF THREE"; THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON; CHRISTIES DE TROYES AND THE DENE-HOLES; CHAUCER A NORFOLK MAN .. ..	478-480
LIST OF NEW BOOKS .. ..	480
LITERARY GOSSIP .. ..	481
SCIENCE—THE THEORY OF LIGHT; AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON THEORETICAL MECHANICS; PRACTICAL INTEGRATION; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP .. ..	482-483
FINE ARTS—HUBERT AND JOHN VAN EYCK; NATIONAL GALLERY ANNUAL REPORT; THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME; SALE; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS ..	484-487
MUSIC—MOZART; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK .. ..	487
DRAMA—THE BREAKING-POINT; A NATIONAL THEATRE; DRAMATIC ELOCUTION AND ACTION; FARQUHAR'S PLAYS; BROOKE'S ROMEO AND JULIET .. ..	487-488
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. ..	488

## LITERATURE

*The Duke of Gandia.* By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Chatto & Windus.)

THERE is, perhaps, no more terrible story in the later history of the world, no actual tragedy more made to the hand of the dramatist, than the story of the Borgias. In its entirety it would make another 'Cenci,' in the hands of another Shelley, and another Censor would prohibit the one as he prohibits the other. We are not permitted to deal with some form of evil on the stage. Yet what has Shelley said?

"There must... be nothing attempted to make the exhibition subservient to what is vulgarly termed a moral purpose. The highest moral purpose aimed at in the highest species of the drama is the teaching the human heart, through its sympathies and antipathies, the knowledge of itself."

A great drama on the story of the Borgias could certainly have much to teach the human heart in the knowledge of itself. It would be moral in its presentation of the most ignobly splendid vices that have swayed the world; of the pride and defiance which rise like a strangling serpent, coiling about the momentary weakness of good; of that pageant in which the pagan gods came back, drunk and debauched with their long exile under the earth, and the garden-god assumed the throne of the Holy of Holies. Alexander, Caesar, Lucrezia, the threefold divinity, might be shown as a painter has shown one of them on the wall of one of his own chapels: a swinish portent in papal garments, kneeling, bloated, thinking of Lucrezia, with fingers folded over the purple of his rings. Or the family might have been shown as Rossetti, in one of the loveliest, most cruel, and most significant of his pictures, has shown it: a light, laughing masquerade of innocence,

the boy and girl dancing before the cushioned idol and her two worshippers.

Mr. Swinburne in 'The Duke of Gandia' has not dealt with the whole matter of the story—only, in a single act of four scenes, with the heart or essence of it. The piece is not drama for the stage, nor intended to be seen or heard outside the pages of a book; but it is meant to be, and is, a great, brief, dramatic poem, a lyric almost, of hate, ambition, fear, desire, and the conquest of ironic evil. Mr. Swinburne has written nothing like it before. The manner of it is new, or anticipated only in the far less effectual 'Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards'; the style, speech, and cadence are tightened, restrained, full of sullen fierceness. Lucrezia, strangely, is no more than a pale image passing without consciousness through some hot feast-room; she is there, she is hidden under their speech, but we scarcely see her, and, like her historians, wonder if she was so evil, or only a scholar to whom learned men wrote letters, as if to a pattern of virtue. But in the father and son live a flame and a cloud, the flame rising steadily to beat back and consume the cloud. It is Caesar Borgia who is the flame, and Alexander the Pope who fills the Vatican and the world with his contagious clouds. The father, up to this moment, has held all his vices well in hand; he has no rival; his sons and his daughter he has made, and they live about him for their own pleasure, and he watches them, and is content. Now one steps out, the circle is broken; there is no longer a younger son, a cardinal, but the Duke of Gandia, eldest son and on the highest step of the Pope's chair. It is, in this brief, almost speechless moment of action, as if the door of a furnace had suddenly been thrown open and then shut. One scene stands out, only surpassed by the terrible and magnificent scene leading up to the death of Darnley—a scene itself only surpassed, in its own pitiful and pitiless kind, by that death of Marlowe's king in the dungeons of Berkeley Castle, which, to all who can endure to read it, "moves pity and terror," as to Lamb, "beyond any scene ancient or modern." And only in 'Bothwell,' in the whole of Mr. Swinburne's drama, is there speech so adequate, so human, so full of fear and suspense. Take, for instance, the opening of the great final scene. The youngest son has had his elder brother drowned in the Tiber, and after seven days he appears calmly before his father.

*Alex.* Thou hast done this deed.

*Caesar.* Thou hast said it.

*Alex.* Dost thou think

To live, and look upon me?

*Caesar.* Some while yet.

*Alex.* I would there were a God—that he might hear.

*Caesar.* 'Tis pity there should be—for thy sake—none.

*Alex.* Wilt thou slay me?

*Caesar.* Why?

*Alex.* Am I not thy sire?

*Caesar.* And Christendom's to boot.

*Alex.* I pray thee, man,

Slay me.

*Caesar.* And then myself? Thou art crazed, but I Sane.

*Alex.* Art thou very flesh and blood?

*Caesar.* They say,

Thine.

*Alex.* If the heaven stand still and smite thee not, There is no God indeed.

*Caesar.* Nor thou nor I

Know.

*Alex.* I could pray to God that God might be, Were I but mad. Thou sayest I am mad: thou liest:

I do not pray.

There, surely, is great dramatic speech, and the two men who speak face to face are seen clearly before us, naked to the sight. Yet even these lines do not make drama that would hold the stage. How is it that only one of our greater poets since the last of Shakspeare's contemporaries, and that one Shelley, has understood the complete art of the playwright, and achieved it? Byron, Coleridge, Browning, Tennyson, all wrote plays for the stage; all had their chance of being acted; Tennyson only made even a temporary success, and 'Becket' is likely to have gone out with Irving. Landor wrote plays full of sublime poetry, but not meant for the stage; and now we have Mr. Swinburne following his example, but with an unexampled lyrical quality. Why, without capacity to deal with it, are our poets so insistent on using the only form for which a special faculty, outside the pure poetic gift, is inexorably required?

A poet so great as Mr. Swinburne, possessed by an ecstasy which turns into song as instinctively as the flawless inspiration of Mozart turned into divine melody, cannot be questioned. Mozart, without a special genius for dramatic music, wrote 'Die Zauberflöte' to a bad libretto with as great a perfection as the music to 'Don Giovanni,' which had a good one. The same inspiration was there, always apt to the occasion. Mr. Swinburne is ready to write in any known form of verse, with an equal facility and (this is the all-important point) the same inspiration. Loving the form of the drama, and capable of turning it to his uses, not of bending it to its own, he has filled play after play with music, noble feeling, brave eloquence. Here in this briefest and most actual of his plays—an act, an episode—he has concentrated much of this floating beauty, this overflowing imagination, into a few stern and adequate words, and made a new thing, as always, in his own image. It is the irony that has given its precise form to this representation of a twofold Satan, as Blake might have seen him in vision, parodying God with unbreakable pride. The conflict between father and son ends in a kind of unholy litany. "And now," cries Caesar, fresh from murder,

Behoves thee rise again as Christ our God,  
Vicarious Christ, and cast as flesh away  
This grief from off thy godhead.

And the old man, temporizing with his grief, answers:—

Thou art subtle and strong.

I would thou hadst spared him—couldst have spared him.

And the son replies:—

Sire,  
I would so too. Our sire, his sire and mine,

I slew not him for lust of slaying, or hate,  
Or aught less like thy wiser spirit and mine.

But Cæsar - Satan has already said the  
epilogue to the whole representation,  
when, speaking to his mother, he bids her  
leave the responsibility of things :—

And God, who made me and my sire and thee,  
May take the charge upon him.

*English Children in the Olden Time.* By  
Elizabeth Godfrey. (Methuen & Co.)

It seems a truism to remark that to the age in which we live belongs the discovery of the child—the child, that is to say, as a being in itself, as something apart from the future man or woman. With the gradual substitution of freedom for authority, and the advance towards humaner ideals in the nineteenth century, the child, in English-speaking countries at any rate, has ceased to be regarded as a mere appendage; it is recognized at last as an individual soul for which account must be rendered to the State. The care of it is held to devolve, not on its parents alone, but on the community at large; in neglecting it we are felt to ignore one of the fundamental principles of our civilization—the upholding of the right of the weaker against the might of the stronger. So it is that the children of the rich are made the objects of much adoration, and, it must be added, of not a few experiments; that the children of the poor are fed and inspected and protected; that the characteristics, training, and needs of the child are themes for never-ending discussion.

In the past people knew little of this, and it is with a distinct anticipation of contrast—it may be, with something of relief—that we turn from the literature of the modern child (a literature in which the past season has been especially rich) to make acquaintance with the work at the head of this notice. Mrs. Godfrey has not attempted anything in the nature of a treatise; indeed, the materials would have been hard to find, for the registering of the data of childhood was not the fashion with our forefathers, and theorizing about it, even after the Renaissance, was confined to a few writers. What she has given us is a series of agreeable descriptions of the life in the nursery and the schoolroom, at Court and in the country, in peace and in war, of successive generations of little ones from the Saxon in his mantle and tunic to Tommy Macaulay in his ugly white trousers.

Her facts, which for the early period are scanty, she offers for what they are worth, for the most part without dogmatizing about them. Her general reflections, when they do occur, are nearly always judicious. One thing strikes us, and that is that she takes a more cheerful view than most moderns of the treatment of the old-fashioned child. She does not suggest, of course, that the *patria potestas* was a dead letter; on the contrary, she speaks on p. 181 of little Edmund Verney, aged three, being flogged for shyness; and on p. 239 relates a painful story of parental cruelty, on the authority of no

less a person than old Lady Wentworth, Lord Strafford's mother :—

"Hear is a strange unnaturall reporte of Lady Abergane that she has in a pation killed her own child about seven years old, she having been a great while whipping it, my Lord being grieved to hear it crye soe terrably, went into the roome to beg for it, and she throwe it with such force to the ground she broake the seul; the girl lived but four hours after it."

Nor does she attempt to disguise the severity of the school curriculum, when, with the introduction of the New Learning, education came to be regarded as a method for the manufacture of scholars, not, as in the Middle Ages, a training of the child for his future in life. He seems to have been kept at his books from six to eleven, and from one to six; and Lilly's 'Grammar,' which rapidly superseded the mediæval catechisms and bestiaries, was knocked into him with the aid of the lash. The grammar-school boys of the day were expected to talk together in Latin, much as modern girls are required or supposed to do in French, and it seems to have been no uncommon thing for children of five to discourse fluently in that tongue.

For all that, Mrs. Godfrey is able to show that public opinion was not always on the side of the advocates of brutality. In the reign of Elizabeth a number of boys ran away from Eton and the four apple-twigs of the head master, Nicholas Udall, and the matter engaged the attention of no less a personage than the Secretary of State. At his instance the retiring and timid Ascham brought out his 'Schoolmaster,' recommending the methods not of fear, but of love. The same view was taken by Mulcaster in his 'Positions'; and two centuries later by John Locke, who had not forgotten the redoubtable Busby. Indeed, "since everything while it be pretie and yonge draws liking," the judicious Mulcaster feels called on to warn the father and mother, who will, he thinks, be the first teachers, against "dalying and too fond coking." Cruelty on the part of parents, though it occurred, as we have seen, our author believes to have been unusual, at any rate in good families; and the pictures she draws of the Sidneys, the Norths, the Wentworths, and others, go far to support her opinion. If the child was made to feel the hand of authority and had to engage early in the battle of life, he was loved none the less, and allowed to find compensation for much discipline in pastimes of all kinds, in games and plays and shows, and the merrymakings of the country-side. The little Puritan was, of course, an exception. Such gratification as he had in his poor little life seems to have been derived from reading 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' and lecturing older people on their sins. Mrs. Godfrey's account of him leaves one undecided whether to laugh or weep.

The author's remarks on the training of girls are hardly less instructive than those on the training of boys, and may serve to open the eyes of those who regard the cultured woman as a latterday freak. Until comparatively modern times, the

education of the sister was implied with that of the brother, even in the poorest class—a statute of Richard II. mentioned on p. 146 providing that the labourer's son or daughter may be sent to school. The elementary teaching was the same in both cases; boys and girls studied the hornbook side by side, and learnt Latin and singing. The girls did not, it is true, go on to the grammar school; but those of the upper class, at least, did not on that account grow up in ignorance. As early as the Plantagenet period we hear of their being sent to convents, or educated at home by tutor or governess. From the latter they learnt needlework and manners; the former, whom they shared with their brothers, taught them French and Latin, not to mention music and dancing. Mulcaster in the time of Elizabeth advised that the gentlewoman be taught reading, writing, music, and languages dead and spoken, "with some logical help to chop, and some rhetoric to beare." Nor did the boarding-schools of the seventeenth century lose the tradition of solid attainments. At one of them, kept by a Mrs. Salmon, at Hackney, "the matchless Orinda" learnt to make Latin verses; and the one which little Anne North attended, at Chelsea, also enjoyed a high reputation. How the sound learning of the earlier times came to be replaced in the eighteenth century by the accomplishments of the "genteel Academy"—how the high-spirited, capable dame of the Plantagenet or Tudor or Stuart period was superseded by the creature of blues and vapours who swooned at the sight of a spider—it is hard to conceive, and would, indeed, be interesting to discover; but, as Mrs. Godfrey points out, such an inquiry would take us outside the range of her volume. She is content to make us realize that the modern struggle for the higher education of women is the effort to recover a lost inheritance, not, as many believe, to obtain a new possession.

We cannot do more than allude to the other contents of the work. Among the most attractive of the chapters not yet mentioned are those on the young Stuarts and other Royal children; on the adventures of some young people in the Civil War—the little Stanley girls, says their admiring chronicler, "had stomachs to digest cannon"; and, above all, that on the 'Nurture of Children at Kings' Courts,' with its quotations from the old-fashioned manuals of deportment, the so-called "Books of Urbanity." We cannot help smiling at the injunctions of Sir Hugh Rhodes to the children of the Chapel Royal to sponge or brush their clothes on rising, and blow their noses before leaving their rooms; or the warning of Erasmus to preserve silence in the bed-chamber, and not to trouble or vex the bedfellow by pulling the clothes off him. Most delightful of all are the hints on table manners, &c., in the 'Babee's Boke' of 1475, and it is with difficulty that we refrain from citing them. They make us feel that, in this case as in others, human nature repeats itself, and that



these highborn "Bele-Babees" had the same naughty tricks, and required much the same instructions, as less distinguished young gentlemen in more prosaic periods. The pages on children in Shakspeare's plays show that in his attitude towards them the poet was neither behind nor before his contemporaries. Sophocles is nearer to the moderns when in 'The Trachiniae' he talks of the child as a tender plant, growing in sheltered regions of its own, unvexed by the Sun-god's heat or rain or any wind, and rejoicing in its own untroubled being.

On the whole, we find least to interest us in the portions on children in the nursery, nursery lore and toys and songs. The author is perhaps not to blame for this, since some of these subjects—e.g., nursery rhymes—if they are to be made attractive, require more space than was at her disposal. About others—e.g., the treatment of infants—the data seem to be more than usually scanty.

We have no hesitation in recommending the book; it is well and agreeably written, and, along with many delightful trivialities, contains much solid information. The reproductions of the works of eighteenth-century painters and other pictures of child-life are not the least pleasing of its features.

*Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau in England.* By J. Churton Collins. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS is the sort of work which Prof. Churton Collins does admirably. Being a critic inclining to the standards of taste in poetry and prose of the eighteenth century, he interprets the literature of this period in a very sympathetic manner. In the matter of scholarship, especially, he holds to the sound traditions of the school of Gibbon. He has not learnt from the Germans the science of making knowledge inaccessible. His passion for minute research does not dull his sense of literary art. After investigating, with uncommon patience and curiosity, every little matter connected with his subject, he sets out the result of his labours in clear and fluent narrative.

These three studies in the history of the influence exerted on France in the eighteenth century by English politics, thought, and literature are good examples of his talent. He keeps to facts; ideas and the history of ideas do not seem to interest him very much, and he remarks, rather unkindly, on the works of his fellow-labourers in the study of literary cosmopolitanism:—

"It is only by minute investigation, and by investigation in detail, that real progress can be made in such a study. At present it seems to be represented rather by abstract generalizations than by generalizations based on facts."

His own generalizations are mainly commonplace, but it must be allowed that he gives new life and fuller substance to many of them. For instance, everybody knows that Voltaire had a lively and lasting feeling of admiration for the English people; but does not the following

extract from a newly discovered letter from Voltaire to Thieriot throw fresh light on the circumstances in which that feeling was developed and confirmed?

"I came again into England in the latter end of July very much dissatisfied with my secret voyage into France both unsuccessful and expensive.... I was without a penny, sick to death of a violent ague, a stranger, alone, helpless, in the midst of a city, wherein I was known to nobody. My lord and my lady Bolingbroke were in the country. I could not make bold to see our ambassador in so wretched a condition. I had never undergone such distress; but I am born to run through all the misfortunes of life. In these circumstances, my star.... sent to me an English gentleman unknown to me, who forced me to receive some money that I wanted. Another London citizen that I had seen but once in Paris, carried me to his own country house, wherein I lead an obscure and charming life....

Let me believe I shall have the pleasure to see you in London, (drawing up) the strong spirit of this unaccountable nation. You will translate their thoughts better, when you live among em. You will see a nation fond of her liberty, learned, witty, despising life and death, a nation of philosophers, not but that there are some fools in England, every country has it madmen. It may be French folly is pleasanter than English madness, but, by God, English wisdom and English Honesty is above yours."

This interesting letter is among the new material which Prof. Churton Collins has added to his essay since it first appeared in book form in 1886. He makes, however, a curious slip in remarking of his author:—

"But what affected him most was a calamity to which in this letter he does not refer, the news of the death of his sister."

For Voltaire goes on to say to Thieriot:

"I have written so much about the death of my sister.... that I had almost forgotten to speak to you of her.... I have wept for her death, and I would be with her. Life is but a dream full of starts of folly, and of fancied and true miseries. Death awakes us from this painful dream, and gives us either a better existence, or no existence at all. Farewell."

Life being so vain a thing, Voltaire breaks off writing, and proceeds to reduce to practice his new ideas of honesty, by playing the spy on Bolingbroke and Pope in the interests of the Court. For the "English gentleman unknown to me" who had assisted him with money was King George. We are afraid that Prof. Churton Collins's view of the whole matter is well founded. It is a great pity, for Voltaire's character was already black enough. Probably the only sound thing in his strange nature was his admiration for virtue in other men, especially in dead men whose fame did not obscure his reputation as the finest of living writers, and in young disciples, such as Vauvenargues, who abode contentedly under the shadow of his great name.

In our opinion, Prof. Churton Collins does not fully recognize in his study of Rousseau the distracting effect produced by the intrigues of Voltaire on the imaginative mind of the author of the 'Confessions.' This leads him to use as a sort of framework for his essay on Rousseau

a generalization which scarcely appears to be based on all the facts. He says:—

"The visit to England was the turning-point of his life.... It found him, no doubt, a compound as whimsical as Pascal's and Pope's picture of man, but consistent in inconsistency and perfectly intelligible,—it left him a psychological problem almost as puzzling and fascinating as Swift."

This hypothesis enables Prof. Churton Collins to detach the English episode from the rest of Rousseau's career, and to depict it as a sort of well-constructed tragedy in which the unities are observed. The result is a brilliantly composed essay. But we doubt the hypothesis. In our view, the tragic change in Rousseau's character occurred in Switzerland, and Voltaire was the moving spirit in the series of persecutions which produced this change. Rousseau came to England a broken man, full of wild and bitter and indiscriminating suspicion, seeking vainly for an asylum. Finding that the English press had been turned against him, he took the strangest course that ever man conceived. He resolved to forestall his slanderers and detractors by setting out himself the very worst that could be said against him. As is remarked, there is something of the terrible sincerity of the monomaniac about the 'Confessions'; but it must not be forgotten that it was Voltaire and his circle who indirectly compelled Rousseau to this act of madness.

We have not allowed ourselves the space necessary to discuss the essay on Montesquieu, but we may say that it is fully as learned and entertaining as that on Voltaire. Indeed, the whole book is an example of the art of combining instruction and literary pleasure.

*The Ancient Borough of Bridgwater in the County of Somerset.* By the Rev. Arthur H. Powell. (Bridgwater, Page & Son.)

*Bridgwater in the Later Days.* (Same author and publishers.)

IN these two comely volumes Dr. Powell deals after a satisfactory fashion with the story of Bridgwater, of which he is the vicar, from the earliest days down to the present time. The first volume might with advantage have borne the name of the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell on the title-page, as an additional author, for five of the more important chapters are from his pen.

The first history of Bridgwater is the history of a bridge in Saxon, and possibly in British, times. The name originally was simply Brugge, or other variants of the word "bridge." The enormous majority of those who use the name of this county town in its present form, both men of Somerset and outside folk, would certainly agree in imagining that it was descriptive of a bridge over water; but that is not the case. Its neighbour Axbridge, in the district of the Mendips, introduced the name of the river on which it stood, and had this been the case, the name in this instance would have been Parretbridge. The second half

of this place-name is in reality derived from Walter de Douai, a Fleming who came over with the Conqueror, and held a large number of manors along the valley of the Parret. Walter de Douai, or possibly his son of the same name, rebuilt or took charge of the bridge at Bridgwater, and so the place from that time forward was called Brugge Walter, or Brigge-walter, or in the Latin form Pons Walteri, which shows its origin with still more emphasis. Walter's bridge, which spanned the river from the castle to the place known as Castlefield, must have lasted more than two hundred years; it is described in a deed of 1365 as the great bridge to the market-place opposite the castle. In a charter of Edward IV. it is provided that the corporation were entitled to charge a penny for every cartload of merchandise crossing the bridge, expending the money thereby arising for the repair and fortifying of the bridge from time to time.

The low-lying moors, drained by the watershed of the Parret and its tributaries, which stretch across the centre of the county, are in general on a level with the sea at ordinary high tides, but considerably below it during high spring or equinoctial tides. These levels are secured from floods at these critical times by strong banks extending along the shores of the Bristol Channel, and the sides of the rivers. Nevertheless the melting of snow, or exceptional rainfall during the period of the highest tides, still brings about occasional disaster. Although Bridgwater is fourteen miles, following the windings of the river Parret, from Burnham at its mouth, tidal waves have been known to flood Castle Street with three feet of salt water. The great importance of a substantial bridge in early days, when embanking was in its infancy, can easily be realized. The following quaint description of the disasters attendant on the breaking of the sea-wall at Burnham in 1607 is worth quoting:—

"Suddenly, without notice, the country for 20 miles by 5 was flooded to the depth of 11 or 12 feet, the deepest part being at Kingston Seymour. At Huntspiel 28 were drowned. . . . Breen was swallowed up. Of 9 houses there, 7 were destroyed, and with them 26 persons lost their lives. . . . Ken was almost out of kenning. In this parish stood a fair large building belonging to the Lady Strange, into which all were invited to shelter. The horses stood in the hall above their middle in water. . . . In Berrow a maid coming from milking was round about beset, and climbing up a bank remained there 24 hours, the rats, mice, and warts (moles) being in swarms about her to save their lives. All this blew profit to some, as seafaring men came in boats and went away richly laden. Others, sheep-bytters, killed the sheep for their tallow only, leaving the carcasses. Conies sought refuge on the backs of the sheep, but were drowned at last with them. As soon as possible, 500 men at 12d. a day were put to work at Burnham, the Justices helping not with their eyes only, but also with their hands."

Bridgwater was celebrated in mediæval days for its powerful feudal castle founded

by William Briwere, and its splendid church or chapel dedicated to St. Bridget. The latter, referred to in various charters and wills, has, strange to say, disappeared entirely from sight, and almost from memory. The town was not much dominated by any one special religious foundation, as was usually the case with our English boroughs, such as the Cluniac house of St. Andrew at Northampton or that of Lenton Priory at Nottingham. The two religious houses of note at Bridgwater were those of the Franciscan friars and of the Austin canons of St. John's. With regard to both of these, as well as of the parish church of St. Mary with its various chantries, Dr. Powell writes in an interesting and appreciative fashion. Mr. Greswell's chapters on the trade and traffic of the town and on Admiral Blake, Bridgwater's great hero, show no small research, and are well written. Dr. Powell brings the first volume to a conclusion by interesting sections dealing with the siege of Bridgwater in 1645 and the painful incidents of the Monmouth rebellion.

The second volume, which deals with Bridgwater in the later days, though it does not appeal to antiquaries, and includes less research than its predecessor, offers a variety of interests, and is written after a pleasant fashion. With the dawn of the eighteenth century, elections to Parliament began to assume a local importance which they had never before possessed. There is a good deal of entertaining information with regard to the Whigs and Tories of the days of Queen Anne and in the earlier Georgian era. Dr. Powell has found some curious items with reference to the election for two members which took place at Bridgwater in May, 1741, and which was the eleventh election in this borough since the accession of Queen Anne. On this occasion the Hon. Vere Paulett and George Dodington were returned, the defeated candidate being Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. Angry attacks were made on the polling officials by the friends of the defeated candidate; to these the Town Clerk replied by printing the poll-book, and prefixing to it a strongly worded rejoinder, denouncing the malicious libels caused by the disappointments of a "hot-headed, furious party." On this occasion 247 persons voted; twenty-one were representative men, known as capital burgesses, whilst the remainder were divided amongst a great variety of professions and trades, of whom nine were clergy, sixteen maltsters, fifteen inn-holders, fourteen butchers, two surgeons and five apothecaries, five attorneys, eight peruke-makers, &c. Amongst those occupations which furnished only a single example were a stay-maker, an architect, a soap-boiler, and a writing-master. No one is included amongst these franchise holders who could be termed a member of the working classes.

Old poll-books are usually very dry reading, and are valued only by genealogists or ardent county bibliophiles, but the Town Clerk of Bridgwater was bold enough to annotate with a free hand the

list that he published. Thus Richard Axford is here described as "a disappointed place-hunter"; whilst of William Prior it is alleged that he "has a son a placeman, and had the ideas which he had form'd succeeded according to his application, he would have been Distributor of the Stamps for the Western Division of Somerset." Of the Rev. James Knight it is said that he "had an excellent Method of Influence in this Election call'd Henpecking, by which is supposed to be meant, that the Electors' Wives bias'd their Husbands in favour of his Party on account of the private Treats he gave them at his House, tho' we cannot say at his Expense." The Town Clerk evidently had a poor opinion of the clergy, and had no hesitation in lampooning them. The Rev. Henry Parsons was "a mighty Discloser of his Party's Secrets," and the Rev. John Coles was "exceedingly busy and clamorous, unbecoming the Cloth." The man who comes in for the most severe handling is John Pine, a cutler and maltster; of him it is said that "on receiving a sum of Money for Malt of a Landlord he called for a Sneaker of Punch to treat him, and after it was drank, order'd it to be placed to Mr. Dodington's Account—a sneaking Trick."

Though Dr. Powell deals somewhat gently with the delinquencies of the town of which he is the historian, it is obvious from these pages that Bridgwater, previous to its disfranchisement within the memory of the older persons of the present generation, was a notoriously corrupt constituency for at least two and a half centuries. The account of the local interest in the Reform Bill of 1832 is a most spirited piece of writing, and effective quotations are made from various local ballads.

Two attractive chapters deal with the coaching days, the first of which is devoted to their earlier history, whilst the second gives an account of the days of "fast coaching," when, in consequence of their much-increased speed, many of the vehicles were advertised as flying machines. Bills with the latter heading describe how these, at their first appearance, performed the whole journey from London to Bath "in three days (if God permit), passengers to pay one pound five shillings each." In 1752 the fast coach from London to Exeter took four days. When Palmer's mail-coach between London and Bristol was started an immense improvement was made, for the coach from London to Bristol accomplished the journey in a single day of sixteen hours. We wish that Dr. Powell had given us some later reminiscences. Four-horse mail-coaching between Bridgwater and Minehead, before the West Somerset Railway was made, lasted longer as a genuine coaching concern than in almost any other part of England. Those who frequently used this route in their earlier days must have many amusing reminiscences of old Clark, who drove this coach through all its three stages for many years. Clark was one of the proprietors, and



himself horsed the stage of good roads from Bridgwater to Nether Stowey. There were many stiff hills, sharp corners, and narrow stretches of road in the next two stages. Clark was generally ready, for a consideration, to allow a box-seat passenger to take the ribbons; but nothing could induce him to allow such a liberty between Bridgwater and Nether Stowey. This used to be a great puzzle to the young men anxious to distinguish themselves as drivers, who were not aware of Clark's share in the proprietorship.

### NEW NOVELS.

*The God of Clay.* By H. C. Bailey. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. BAILEY'S new book, by reason of its subject and its allotment into consecutive chapters, ranks, we suppose, as a novel. Yet it is hardly that, being an episodic résumé of Napoleon's career, as visualized by the imagination. The thread of interest remains in the person of Bonaparte, who connects the tales. The author's writing is forceful, but he is still too abrupt and spasmodic, a trick that came in with Mr. Kipling. *Fortiter in re* characterizes him, but not *suaviter in modo*. His writing is at times brilliant, and he manages to carry you along with him, however reluctant you may be. You want to protest, to point out that this thing could not have happened, to demur to that astounding assumption, to plead that he has not adequately explained, that the puzzle remains, that women do not do these things. Half a score of objections you would like to raise; but you have no time. Mr. Bailey rushes you along, and never heeds; and since you are genuinely interested in his narratives, you give up and follow humbly. Out of a mass of incredible events, and incidents which Mr Bailey does not even condescend to explain, emerges nevertheless a vivid and powerful, and faithful portrait of Napoleon.

The form of this work, we imagine, was dictated by serial necessities, which have hampered the author. But the matter proves, as we have pointed out before, that he is in the forefront of our historical novelists.

*The Burning Cressel: a Story of the "Last Rising of the North" (1715).* By Howard Pease. (Constable & Co.)

MR. PEASE has established his reputation as a chronicler of the English Border; and his present work will not diminish it, although there are a few verbal slips. The figure of Lord Derwentwater is always interesting, and the author's study has been evidently a labour of love. Forster, the Northumbrian leader, does not get more justice than he deserves; and the writer has little patience with hangers-on of the type of Patten the chaplain. The least successful portions of the book are the doggerel rhymes of the "poet" Robson, but at Preston he emulates the deeds of

his brave comrades. A certain Scotch spawwife is exceedingly cryptic in her strictures on

the Stuart  
Who herried the saints frae the Brig unto Duart.  
We never heard of any saints in Duart, except Dundee's prisoners, the lairds of Blair and Pollok.

*The Fifth Queen Crowned.* By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS volume completes Mr. Hueffer's ambitious trilogy concerning the life of Katharine Howard. It is perhaps the best of the three parts, for the author has acquired greater ease in his writing. We still, however, have the feeling that he is straining hard after extreme cleverness. He achieves it, but sacrifices in the achievement something better. On the whole, this trilogy must be regarded as a brilliant *tour de force*. Katharine Howard appears as the champion of Rome, Cranmer as a cowardly intriguer, and the Lady Mary as an embittered girl. Henry is probably the most successful piece of portraiture, but Katharine herself is admirable. The atmosphere is probably not true history, but it is an atmosphere.

*Roses and Rue.* By Horace Wyndham. (Grant Richards.)

THE heroine of this book is apparently an attractive lady, and moreover well connected, being the godchild of a peer; she is an orphan with ample means and a most inefficient chaperon. She is clever, we are told, and has a sharp tongue; she is certainly rude and a remarkably poor judge of character. In the opening chapter she forms a resolution to become engaged within the year—to whom is apparently a matter of indifference to her. The story relates her endeavours to bring about this desirable state of affairs. She has a series of adventures, chiefly at hotels and boarding establishments, where she becomes on familiar terms, after the shortest acquaintance, with various strangers who turn out to be scoundrels. One of these villains, a "fast" baronet, breakfasts off a "devilled bone and half a bottle of champagne." On the last day of the year, and the last page of the book, she succeeds in persuading the hero to propose to her. We cannot help being rather sorry for him, for we feel that there is trouble in store.

*Leroux.* By the Hon. Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes. (Greening & Co.)

THIS is a story of the French Revolution, and tells how a noble's daughter, saved from the guillotine by going through a form of marriage with a Republican soldier, chooses, when placed in safety, to remain the wife of her chivalrous deliverer, who has meanwhile, in Bonaparte's service, risen to the rank of general. Though a simple tale, it is pleasantly told, and in some passages, such as the prison scene, has a certain note of distinction.

*The Trance.* By Rachel S. Macnamara. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS book has some pleasing and individual touches of an imaginative and also an everyday kind of observation. At the beginning a sense of youth and its atmosphere hovers over the picture. The writing, though clear in essentials, is not of too obvious and ordinary a sort, and it suggests further possibilities in its author. One cannot, however, accept the principal motive—a twenty years' trance—as being quite in tone and keeping with the general attitude and methods of the story. It is, to begin with, a daring stroke, and in treatment so lacks conviction and power that the reader is left, as it were, aloof and protesting. The motive for it and the use got out of it seem inadequate to the difficulties inherent in such a situation. On the other hand, one or two people in the story—not perhaps the chief figures—have interest of a quiet kind.

*The Isle of Maids.* By M. T. Hainsselin. (John Lane.)

THE manners and customs of modern Greece seem to have undergone some alteration since Hadji Stavros reigned in the mountains of Attica. The "Clephte," it appears, is no longer a much-respected member of society; and the daughters of the aristocracy, instead of being guarded like French *jeunes filles*, carry independence to a pitch which would be esteemed over-daring in England or even America. But it is perhaps ungracious to apply a too searching scrutiny to this pretty romance of two British voyagers in classic waters, who, drifting on what they take to be an untenanted island, find it temporarily inhabited by five Athenian maidens, and are in their turn surprised by brigands of a particularly murderous description. Some exciting adventures ensue, and virtue is duly rewarded at the end.

*The Sentimental Adventures of Jimmy Bulstrode.* By Marie van Vorst. (Methuen & Co.)

MISS VAN VORST'S hero belongs to a type less popular with women novelists than the fascinating blackguard or the imposing bully, but still sufficiently familiar—the ideal knight who lavishes disinterested devotion on one woman, and loyal service on all. In the course of a life thus spent he naturally encounters many adventures of the sentimental kind, attended, as regards the reader, with varying degrees of interest. Among his protégées are numbered a queen and a duchess—an American duchess, who has apparently indoctrinated her English husband with the speech of her native land. Bulstrode's altruistic zeal in arranging matrimonial complications is at last rewarded by a telegram announcing the demise (long patiently awaited) of the man who stands between himself and the lady of his heart. He is really not a

bad fellow, and his adventures make sufficiently agreeable reading.

*By their Fruits.* By Mrs. Campbell Praed. (Cassell & Co.)

THE drug habit, the subliminal self, the deceased wife's sister—here is indeed a group of up-to-date problems; but behind them all we have a variation on one of the oldest of romance-themes—the confusion of identity between twin sisters. The story constructed from these diversified materials, though it can scarcely be called probable, is highly ingenious, and through four hundred odd pages the interest never flags. The characterization of the bad and good sister respectively is effective, if not subtle; we realize in some measure the wayward charm of the one, and soon acquire a liking for the other. The two men are not equally well drawn, the blameless man of science being a shadowy figure, and the medical villain conveying more than a suggestion of melodrama. The descriptive details are vivid and often picturesque.

*King of the Barons.* By J. F. Waight. (Sisley.)

INTIMATE acquaintance with English history in the latter half of the thirteenth century has been so conscientiously used in this romance that its perusal is edifying rather than recreative. The hero is Simon de Montfort; and his son Guy, whom historians have called a base murderer, figures as principal lover, the lady being a ward of Henry III. The author has taken pains to enliven the narrative with courtships, conversations, quarrels, and games, not to mention detailed descriptions of the battles of Lewes and Evesham; but the style is based on that of early romances which hardly bear transportation into current English, while the crowd of characters is too dense for light reading.

*The Golden Horseshoe.* By Robert Aitken. (Greening & Co.)

MR. AITKEN has already won some distinction as a writer of stirring stories. This book will add to his reputation. It is distinctly American, and is full of exciting incident. We are quickly hurried from one scene to another. We pass from New York to "San Benito," where the "Tiger of San Benito" shows his claws." We watch with breathless interest whilst "Cornelius Kerrigan inhabits a pink palace for half an hour," and "Doña Beatriz defies the President." With intense excitement we read of the siege of the "Golden Horseshoe," where "blood flows, and Joaquin Gonzalez goes to his account." It should perhaps be explained that

"the Golden Horseshoe was a vast cavernous recess, scooped by some superhuman power out of the perpendicular cliff-face which spread for leagues on either side of it, and towered above far further than the eye could reach."

The excitement culminates in a scene

where "a gentleman with a pink face and white side-whiskers startles Fifi," and "a fugitive brings very grievous tidings from the Golden Horseshoe." We make no apology because most of our quotations come from the head-lines to the chapters—only thus could we do justice to the thrills and shocks of the narrative. We read the book through at one sitting, and it called us back to the somewhat savage ideals of boyhood.

*A Daughter of Belial.* By Basil Tozer. (Rebman.)

THOSE who appreciate the novels of the late Mr. Guy Boothby can hardly fail to do justice to Mr. Tozer. Phoebe Gordon, the beautiful vampire who absorbs the vitality of her victim before her accomplice forges his name, is as characteristic of Mr. Boothby as if she had just stepped out of his factory. We are invited to suppose, however, that she has an original in real life. The hero is a journalist, and the heroine a type-writer with a gift for reading character in faces and handwriting. The progress from business relationship to love is pleasantly sketched. The climax of this sensational story is reached in a madhouse in France.

*The New Galatea.* By Samuel Gordon. (Greening & Co.)

MR. GORDON's story, though held together by the obvious idea expressed in the title, is nevertheless somewhat disjointed; and the basis of it is over-familiar to novel-readers. One wonders yet again how many women in fiction have nominally married husbands and learnt to love them. As a rule, it is a variety of story dear to the feminine novelist; and this book shows several feminine traits of handling. It is wanting in vigour, and it has a certain delicacy of manner. The most life-like characters are those who have least to do with the main interest of the narrative.

*An Engagement of Convenience.* By Louis Zangwill. (Brown, Langham & Co.)

THE manner in which this story is told is too tame and laboured to be effective. The people who behave rather well produce a tepid impression, and those who behave rather badly excite merely lukewarm feelings. Art and love are the chief elements of the book, but the author has not succeeded in interesting us in either as here portrayed.

*My Friend the Barrister.* By K. E. Ghamat. (Bombay, Ardeshir & Co.)

SOME not unnatural absurdities, and more regrettable vulgarities, do not destroy for a discerning reader the essential pathos of the situation described by a Bombay author in 'My Friend the Barrister.' The already isolated Parsee hero of the story is trained in England to an even fuller recognition of the weak points of his own small people than he had evolved for

himself before he left Bombay. To India he returns with no home and no country. Inevitably there follow in such cases—not, indeed, in this romance, but in real life—consequences described to us by other writers, and only hinted at in these pages. One side of mixed marriages that is not here developed involves the painful story of the English girl who, having first deceived herself, complains afterwards in India of bitter deception.

#### LINGUISTICS AND PHONETICS.

*Old English Grammar.* By Joseph and Elizabeth Mary Wright. (Frowde.)—The authors of this book claim that it is "by far the most complete grammar [of Old English] that has been written in our language." If they had said "in any language," the statement might have been open to misconstruction as suggesting a comparison with works of original research; but if fairly interpreted it would have been perfectly justifiable. The invaluable grammar of Sievers, it is true, is in certain respects fuller in detail; but although its method is based on a thorough knowledge of Germanic philology, it is not, like this work, written throughout from the point of view of comparative grammar. Prof. and Mrs. Wright have achieved the very considerable distinction of having written the first Old English grammar in which both the phonology and the accidence are treated with constant reference to those of Primitive Germanic. Indeed, the book goes a good deal further than this, for it includes an admirably complete outline of the phonology of Primitive Germanic as related to its antecedents; and in the accidence the Indo-Germanic forms of thematic and flexional elements are given wherever they are useful in accounting for apparent anomalies. It will probably be said that this is going beyond the proper scope of an Old English grammar. If the book were intended for Germans, the objection might perhaps be allowed; but for the needs of the English student it is desirable that a grammar of the oldest form of his own tongue should contain so much comparative philology as is essential to the scientific understanding of its phenomena, and the authors have not really given more. But even if we leave out of account all that lies outside the limits which Prof. Billbring has prescribed for himself in his excellent, but still unfinished grammar, the claim to superior completeness made on behalf of this work is clear. It is true that it is—we think regrettably—incomplete in having no syntax; but Prof. Sievers's grammar has the same deficiency, and there is no other work in which this subject is at all adequately treated.

As will be expected by those who are acquainted with Prof. Wright's former works, this grammar is a model of methodical arrangement and lucid and accurate exposition. The established nomenclature has in general been adhered to, but there is one welcome innovation in the employment of the terms "palatal umlaut" and "guttural umlaut" to denote "i, j umlaut" and "a, o, u umlaut" respectively. This, of course, involves the discarding of the former term in the needless (and partly erroneous) application that has hitherto been customary. The abundance of illustrative examples is a commendable feature of the book. It seems, however, hardly worth while to occupy a whole page with a list of the nouns declined like *guma*, when



h and  
—The  
s "by  
of Old  
ar lan-  
guage,"  
en to  
arison  
fairly  
fectly  
ar of  
pects  
hod is  
manic  
ritten  
com-  
right  
o dis-  
Old  
pho-  
with  
nitive  
good  
s an  
ology  
o its  
the  
and  
they  
rent  
that  
e of  
book  
tion  
eds  
at a  
own  
tive  
tifo  
the  
But  
lies  
has  
but  
pe-  
his  
we  
no  
has  
her  
de-  
are  
er  
di-  
te  
re  
is  
nt  
ad  
i  
y.  
of  
y  
o  
e  
y  
h  
a

it would have been enough to say that all masculine nouns in *a* are so declined except the few that follow the declension of *frāa*. In the phonology the examples have judiciously been selected as far as possible from words that have survived in modern English.

The few inaccuracies that we have observed will no doubt be corrected in a future edition, but it may be worth while to mention them here for the benefit of those who will have occasion to use the work in its present form. In the section (p. 124) treating of the West Germanic gemination produced by the *n* of nouns of the weak declension, the Old English *enotta* and *bucca* are wrongly included among the examples of this phenomenon (indeed, the former is given as the typical instance), although the correct reason for the gemination in these words is duly recognized on pp. 119 and 149. It is curious that with regard to *enotta* Prof. Bilbring has made the same mistake, which involves the assumption (contradicted by the High German forms) that the Germanic type had a single *t*. It seems doubtful whether the words *dogga*, *frogga*, *staggā*, and *sugga* are rightly treated as instances of declensional gemination; they have the appearance of being contracted compounds similar to the hypocoristic forms of personal names; and it is noteworthy that none of them has a variant with single *g*. In the chapter on the representation of the primitive vowels in Germanic, the statement that original *o* becomes *a* is made without qualification, the exceptions postulated by Streitberg's explanation of *dagum* and Van Helten's of *brōtur* being mentioned only in a later chapter, where they come in rather awkwardly. We note that while Van Helten's hypothesis is accepted in the phonological part of the book, no use is made of it in discussing the declension of *brōtur*; it does not seem to rest on very strong evidence. The omission of rare and unimportant flexional forms is justifiable, but it surely ought to have been stated that *a*, and not *e*, is the most frequent ending of the nominative plural of *ō* stems in West Saxon, and that in late texts *a* often occurs for the *u* of the neuter plural. On p. 141 the Latin lexicographers have been followed in their erroneous marking of the *i* in *pisum* as long; the French and Old English forms, as well as the Greek *πίρος*, point to a short vowel, and there is no metrical evidence to the contrary. The Germanic suffixes *-ina* (neuter) and *-inja* should not have been treated in the same paragraph, as their functions are different. The existence of a verb *læcan*, "to move swiftly," is rather doubtful, and in any case it is misleading to mention it in connexion with the suffix *-læcan*. The Old English *awel*, as Dr. Craigie has shown, has nothing to do with the modern *awl*; it appears to have meant a barbed hook. The forms *græs*, *hlāfweard*, and *hwilwende* are marked with an asterisk as if they were hypothetical; they are all extant. The statement (p. 145) that *d* disappears between consonants is too absolute, and all the examples but one are irrelevant, being given elsewhere in their proper place as instances of the simplification of *dd* after consonants. On p. 112 we are told that Verner's Law began to operate "after the completion of the first sound-shifting"; but the usual explanation of Germanic *pp*, *tt*, *kk*, accepted on p. 119, implies that Verner's Law came in before the shifting of the mediae.

The typographical accuracy of the book is remarkable. We have been able to discover only four misprints: *spēwian* (p. 266) for *spēowian*, *lād* for *lār* (in the etymology of *lārōw*, p. 172), *gūþana* (p. 300) for *gūþana*,

and *wrēpan* (p. 264) for *wræpan*. The last two are uncorrected in the index; and the index-maker has mistaken the substantive *bold* in one place for an adjective.

An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary based on the Manuscript Collections of the late Joseph Bosworth. Supplement by T. Northcote Toller.—Part I. A—Eorþ. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This first part of the long-expected Supplement to the 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary' is much better than most scholars will probably have ventured to hope. Although the ability which Mr. Toller has shown in the later parts of the dictionary is undisputed, it may well have been doubted whether he would find it possible to make anything really satisfactory out of the first three or four hundred pages (which represent Prof. Bosworth's unrevised work), otherwise than by entirely rewriting them. The difficulty might, indeed, have been met by making the Supplement for the first six letters of the alphabet a complete "cancel" for the corresponding portion of the original work. It is much to be regretted, though it is not surprising, that this plan has not been adopted. The gain in convenience to those using the book would have been great, and the amount of time and labour required for its preparation would have been very slightly, if at all, increased. The Supplement would, of course, have been considerably larger; but the increase would be less than might at first sight be supposed, as many articles have had to be entirely rewritten, and the numerous corrections and deletions take up a great deal of space. However, Mr. Toller's revision is admirably thorough. The 192 pages of the Supplement correspond to only 255 of the Dictionary, and it cannot be said that the treatment is at all needlessly diffuse.

We find very little that calls for criticism. The abbreviated references might in some instances have been made more self-explanatory with little, if any, loss of space; and sometimes charters have been quoted from Thorpe when they should have been quoted from Birch. The word *ceddran*, given with a quotation, but without explanation, is clearly a misreading for *æddran*. The view that *dæg* in 'Beowulf' (line 851) is the preterite of *digan*, "to die," is certainly wrong. There is probably no such word as "*æðlynig*, a damp place where a bonfire was made"; the actual form is *æðfini*, for which more than one very doubtful explanation has been offered. The gloss "*alumnis*, *seifnæ*," of the 'Epinal Glossary' is obscure; Mr. Toller's explanation, "Without means of support, dependent on others," seems forced, though Kluge's suggestion that the lemma should read *aluminis* is not entirely convincing. We have noted a few misprints, but they are all easy to correct except *parcitur* for *pascitur* in the original of a passage quoted under *ablissian*.

Significant Etymology; or, Roots, Stems, and Branches of the English Language. By the Very Rev. James Mitchell. (Blackwood & Sons.)—This book may be described as a sort of etymological dictionary, in which the words, instead of being treated in detached articles alphabetically arranged, are grouped in classes according to the various departments of nature and of human life to which they relate. The method is somewhat novel. There are several books which are intended to give a general survey of the field of English etymology, but in them the material is arranged with reference to the sources from which the words are derived and the philological principles illustrated in their formation. For the purposes of popular exposition the arrangement

according to signification is not without advantages.

Dr. Mitchell's work, though not possessing any great attractiveness of style, is fairly readable. Unfortunately, the author has often ventured into regions where knowledge of philological science is indispensable, and has in consequence gone seriously astray. He frequently ventures to revive obsolete etymological conjectures, or propose new derivations of his own, in evident unconsciousness that the view which he rejects is established by conclusive proof. When a writer maintains that *husband* means literally "the band of the house," or that the Latin *vir* and *vires* are etymologically connected, it is obvious that he either does not know the facts, or lacks the training necessary to appreciate their bearing. We doubt whether, out of Dr. Mitchell's 445 pages, there are as many as twenty that do not contain some indisputable mistake.

The beginning may be taken as a sample. On p. 1 it is said that *one* is derived from *unus*; on p. 3 that *solstitium* is "from *sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, to make to stand, from *sto*, *stare*, to stand"; on p. 5 that in Scandinavian mythology the moon "was the husband of Tuesca [*sic*] or the sun"; on p. 6 that *teleology* is derived from *τῆλε*, "at a distance"; on p. 7 that "the word *zodiacal* (lit. the circle of animals) is from the Gr. word *zodiakos*, of animals, and *kuklos*, a circle." On p. 8 the statement that "etymology treats of words (*etymos*)" probably does not proceed from ignorance on the author's part, but is likely to mislead the unlearned reader. On p. 9 the astrological sense of the phrase "in the ascendant" is inaccurately explained. It is unnecessary to proceed further; so far as we can judge, the first nine pages are not an exceptionally bad specimen of the book.

The derivation of words from Greek and Latin is in general correctly given, but it must be added that the author's account of the process by which they arrived at their present English meaning is often entirely at variance with the historical facts. An amusing instance is the explanation of the word *despond* :—

"*Despondere* in Latin signified originally to promise one's daughter in marriage to any one, and as frequently the parting was looked forward to with foreboding, it came to signify to despond, to be cast down, to be filled with apprehension."

If this be original, no one can deny that Dr. Mitchell possesses ingenuity. The Old English words, and the words of foreign languages other than Greek and Latin, are almost as often misprinted as given correctly. Indeed, even in Greek and Latin words misprints are by no means rare: "*arburnum*" (p. 63) should be *viburnum*; "*venario*" (p. 92) should be *venatio*; "*speiriosthai*, to sow" (p. 61), should be *speiresthai*; and "*phloros*, bark" (p. 167), should be *phloios*.

There is one point in which Dr. Mitchell is decidedly not original. We regret to find that he has transferred a good deal of material in the way of literary illustration bodily from Dr. Smythe Palmer's 'The Folk and their Word-Lore' without the slightest acknowledgment. Such conduct as this deserves the gravest censure.

Discoveries in Hebrew, Gaelic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Basque, and other Caucasian Languages. By Allison E. Drake. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—Dr. Drake is favourably known as the writer of a useful dissertation (published some fourteen years ago) on 'The Authorship of the West-Saxon Gospels.' Scholars who are acquainted with that excellent piece of work will probably

be disposed to hope that the author's new book, in spite of its ominous title, deserves serious consideration. If such is their expectation, it will be, we fear, disappointed. Dr. Drake believes that the accepted science of comparative philology is a delusion, and attempts to found a true science of the subject by searching the dictionaries of Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, modern Gaelic (!), Basque, and many other languages, for words having some sort of resemblance in sound and sense to those which he finds in his Hebrew lexicon. The results, as might be expected, are strange. The English *father* and the Latin *pater* (which, for a wonder, are admitted to be akin) are connected with the Hebrew *ab*; but the Gaelic *athair* has nothing to do with these, its real cognates being the Gothic *atta* and the Hebrew *ādām*, lord. It is needless to give further samples; the volume contains over three hundred pages of "discoveries" of precisely the same quality, which will astonish scientific students of philology.

*The Sounds of English: an Introduction to Phonetics.* By Henry Sweet. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—In his Preface Dr. Sweet says that this work is more elementary than his 'Primer of Phonetics.' This is true in the sense that the elementary notions of the science are explained much more fully; but, on the other hand, the analysis of sounds is carried further than in the earlier book, and some of the new matter is decidedly abstruse. The account of the "shifted vowels," for instance, which was first given in the second edition of the 'Primer,' is here greatly expanded and elaborated. The exposition is probably as lucid as it could be made, but the subject can in no case be rendered easy. The "Organic Alphabet" (i.e., the author's improved form of "Visible Speech") is not used. As the supposed difficulty of this notation undoubtedly repels many students, Dr. Sweet has probably been well advised in dispensing with it in his new book, though it is really easier to learn and to remember than the "Narrow Romie" notation which here takes its place. Although intended for beginners, the book contains much that will be of interest to advanced phoneticians. In the account of English pronunciation a good point is made by distinguishing those local varieties which are decidedly dialectal from those which are passed unnoticed by educated hearers as falling within the limits of permissible diversity in the standard speech. We are glad to see that Dr. Sweet does something to correct the curious errors into which many foreign students of English have fallen through misapprehension of the teaching of his former works. His well-considered remarks on methods of teaching and study, and his criticism of the systems of the chief foreign writers on phonetics, add materially to the value of the book.

#### POPULAR FICTION AND REPRINTS.

*Deep Moat Grange.* By S. R. Crockett. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Mr. Crockett has "let himself go" in the direction of thrilling sensationalism in the present book. The underground passages, the "monks' oven," the ghastly lily-beds, fertilized by the bodies of the Golden Farmer's victims, are the dreadful setting of a narrative which makes the grange, the centre of these mysteries, a scene of most complicated and wild adventure. The narrators are several, the principal being a schoolboy of seventeen, whose vernacular is vulgar, but who exhibits himself very fairly. His father, who is kidnapped in the course of the pro-

ceedings; Elsie, the spirited heroine; and Miser Stennis himself, the murderous villain of the piece, are all well brought out by self-revelation; and it may be said that great skill is shown in the handling of so numerous a company. We fancy, however, in spite of this and the excellence of the local colouring, that the tragic element is a trifle too lurid.

*The Statue.* By Arnold Bennett and Eden Phillpotts. (Cassell & Co.)—*A Millionaire Girl.* By A. W. Marchmont. (Same publishers.)—Here are two additions to sensational fiction which may well serve to lighten the tedium of a railway journey. 'The Statue' is the work of authors who are, it need hardly be said, well above the machine-made cliché which usually rules in such stories. The love-interest does not attract us, but the enormous statue which dominates the grounds of a millionaire financier, and holds a secret, is a novel and ingenious idea. The owner of the statue is murdered by a rival financier, but the existence of the latter is so important for political purposes that, even after confessing his guilt, he escapes hanging. We are asked to believe that a cynical English Premier changes his Home Secretary to achieve this perversion of the law. Some of the minor characters are entertaining, and what is called poetical justice is dealt out at the end by a rather commonplace expedient.

Mr. Marchmont subjects his "millionaire girl" to the operations of a gang which deprives her early in the book of her father, her hopes of marriage, and her property. The story is exciting enough, but depends on a degree of stupidity in the heroine which is annoying. "People don't do such things," we say to ourselves repeatedly, or, if they do, they really do not deserve the certain triumph of heroines over a series of disasters.

*The Hand on the Strings.* By Ralph Rodd. (Hurst & Blackett.)—A frankly sensational story without a powerful villain to turn the machinery is—like a car without a driver—apt to stand still. 'The Hand on the Strings' goes on unfalteringly. It is a modern story with collars and trap-doors, and men in tweeds, in Piccadilly and elsewhere, ready to fire revolvers "through their pockets" as soon as look at you. It sounds, and is, unconvincing, but a villain of character at the head of affairs atones for many incongruities and impossibilities. Mr. Rodd's "Uncle Joseph," as he is called, makes one follow his machinations with interest to the end. The liking, and even esteem, with which he inspires his victims is comprehensible. He is frequently amusing, and his exits and entrances are startling; so are his audacity and unscrupulousness in removing any obstacle to his own personal advancement.

*The Gates that Shall not Prevail.* By Herbert M. Farrington. (John Lane.)—In this volume the limelight is always in evidence. It plays round the head of the modern St. Anthony, who is a famous preacher in the East End, and poses for the picture which is to set all London talking; it dances round Violetta, frail and fair, and lights her path to a public confession; and it envelopes both the prologue, where the story of his mother's dishonour is related to the schoolboy whom we next meet as Brother Paul of Hoxton, and the equally dramatic close, where he discovers a father in the peerage. The picture is too highly coloured to afford sustained pleasure, but should appeal—and that not unsuccessfully—to the popular taste.

*Tinman.* By Tom Gallon. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—Mr. Gallon has written his latest novel in his most sombre mood. Some of

his books have humour. 'Tinman,' which is supposed to be narrated by an ex-convict, has a melodramatic gloom which not even a conventional ending can dispel. The main idea, if extravagant, is not uninteresting. An impulsive youth, full of the joy of life, slays a profligate acquaintance for speaking ill of the maiden he loves. Twenty years later, emerging from prison a prematurely aged and broken man, he discovers that the incidents of his tragic love-story are being reproduced in the lives of a younger Barbara and her lover. The plot is worked out with some ingenuity, and the writing is not wanting in fluency; but the coincidences are numerous and strange enough to create a sense of unreality in the mind of the most credulous reader, and the movement is too slow for a story in which the characterization is of little or no account.

*His Final Flutter.* By Henry Potts. (Chatto & Windus.)—Interest in the financial aspect of horse-racing is required for enjoyment of this businesslike story of a dark horse, on whose running in the Cesarewitch depends the union of his owner with a rector's daughter, an heiress who is "fond of sport." Her sporting suitor decides under pressure, after some hesitation, to give up gambling on the turf, with the proviso of trying to get his losses back from the ring by backing his horses for one more season. Complications arise, owing to the lady's hand and fortune being coveted by a partner in a London betting house, who is also a landowner and nephew of the rector's cousin, a scheming old maid. The figures plan and plot so briskly, and confine their talk so sedulously to their projects, that small room is left for life-like portraiture or literary embellishment.

Mr. A. C. Fifield has just brought out new editions of Samuel Butler's novels *The Way of All Flesh* and *Erewhon*, the latter at a cheaper price. We have often dwelt upon the remarkable originality and freshness of Butler as a thinker. He is not for all minds, and some will be pained by his irreverence; but those who know his powers will agree with Mr. Bernard Shaw's hearty tribute to him as a writer who has as yet nothing like the reputation he deserves.

Mr. Arrowsmith publishes new and well-printed, though cheap editions of *The Prisoner of Zenda* and *Rupert of Hentzau*, which should be popular, as they are handy in form.

Messrs. Cassell have sent us a fresh instalment of "The People's Library," including *The Little Minister*, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *The Woman in White*, and *The Pathfinder*.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE Japanese have not been fortunate in Formosa and in the interior of Korea. In both they are accused of cruelty in the suppression of insurrection, said by some to have been brought about by the hardness of their rule. The hillmen of Formosa were never pacified by the Chinese, and in that island warfare is perennial. Korea has at all times shown a desire for independence, leading to sporadic fighting against, at one time the Chinese, and at another the Japanese invader. Mr. F. A. McKenzie—a writer who is, now at all events, strongly anti-Japanese—admits in *The Tragedy of Korea* (Hodder & Stoughton) that government by the Marquis Ito was such as might have been expected of that great man. The privileged position of Japan in Korea is universally recognized, and, while all will be anxious



that Japanese sway should be suited to the generally mild character of the Korean people, yet that end will not be promoted by foreign interference or by nagging. To ourselves, and indeed to almost all the Powers, the answer would be too plain. It is impossible for us to protect the privileged position of the British and American missionaries in Korea if we are unable to do so in Madagascar. *The Athenæum* has protested against the change brought about by the present French Resident-General in the African island. The Japanese have been more careful and less sudden and drastic in their methods. The action both of M. Augagneur and of the Japanese is based upon a national belief in France and in Japan that foreign missionaries cannot, by the nature of things, fail to become, even against their wills, centres of foreign interference and of resistance to accomplished facts. The author visited the rebels in arms against the Japanese, and devotes many pages and many illustrations to house-burning by the army of occupation. Outrages, he admits, were not numerous, and were limited to those committed by "exceptional bodies of troops." Destruction of villages and of farms was more general; but the circumstances were such as to warrant the proceeding, according to the Prussian customs of war; and the author's attacks upon it are similar to those generally made in this country upon the farm-burning policy in the South African war. The repression by European Christian Powers of somewhat similar risings to that with which the Japanese have had to contend has been marked by worse incidents than those described by Mr. McKenzie, for example, in the treatment of the Black Flag bands of Tonquin, and, perhaps, even of the so-called "Dacoits" in Upper Burma.

The author laid himself open to natural suspicion by entering the rebel lines, and, although he tells the reader that he felt himself bound in honour not to communicate information to one side about the other, he has stated on an earlier page that he gave the Koreans warning against a night attack, and suggested to them the adoption of an outpost system. There have been recent cases in Egypt where, with less international authority, the British Government has taken steps to prevent the possibility of foreigners visiting those who might offer resistance to virtual British rule. These are delicate matters, and we confess that we do not wonder at the action taken by the Foreign Office in the case of the Korean bilingual paper edited by an English friend of the author, whose portrait is given and articles quoted in this book. The newspaper in question seems repeatedly to have described "Japanese defeats," which, if defeats at all, cannot have been on a scale that deserved the description; and it is suggested that a charge was made of killing—otherwise than by regular execution—surrendered rebels technically fighting against the Government of their country, as well as against the army of Japan. The proof offered does not convince us, for the author assumes that the passing of a sword through the body of an executed rebel after the volley was an act of brutality. It is, of course, customary to cure the bungling of bad shots by the "coup de grâce": in France, by a pistol shot in the ear of the executed man. One of the complaints of the British Government against that of France during the "pin-prick" period was the refusal of the French Government to take, against Frenchmen editing bilingual newspapers at Cairo, action similar to that of the Foreign Office in Mr. Bethell's case. His friend states that *The Korea Daily News* had come "into direct

conflict with the Japanese legation," and the eight articles produced in Court, as the basis of the charge in the trial before the British Consul-General, under the Order in Council of 1907, are printed in the Appendix, and speak for themselves. After Mr. Bethell had been bound over to be of good behaviour, the newspaper announced that "for a period of six months" it would "be gagged" and unable to publish "further reports of Japanese reverses."

*Quaker and Courtier: the Life and Work of William Penn.* By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. (Murray.)—It is generally to be regretted when the writer of a book of filial affection neglects the precaution of submitting it before publication to the criticism of some well-qualified and candid friend. In the case before us he would have found ample employment; and if he were not gifted with a sense of humour, we should probably have lost some things which could ill be spared in this drab world, such as the suggestion that there was "a similarity between the opinions of the Quakers and those of the ancient Druids." But, on the whole, his operations would have been to edification. He would, we think, desire the authority for the statement that the future Charles I., "then Prince of Wales," sent "envoys" to the Court of Spain, since that is not a privilege of Princes of Wales. With the recollection of Sidney and Russell before him he would query another statement, that "in Charles II.'s light and pleasure-seeking mind there was no room for hostility or prejudice." He would ruthlessly suppress such pieces of information as that Nelly Gwyn hung over the pillow of the dying King, since he would know from the accounts of eye-witnesses of the scene that she was not there; or that James II. had "ever been unpopular," and "never very courageous," in view of that monarch's earlier life; or that George Fox was "the first person to stir up a spirit of religion among the poor and ignorant." A good many simple little truisms would also, we suspect, have gone. We scarcely need be told that Pepys gives a vivid picture of London society at the Restoration; that it was no wonder that morals grew "somewhat lax"; that it must have cost Penn much to leave his wife and family; that "the fact was—the state of the army and navy needed reform"; or that Elizabeth, Princess Palatine, being the daughter of Charles II.'s aunt, was also his first cousin. A number of extracts from Pepys about Lady Castlemaine and Penn's father, as well as the whole chapter describing the Plague and the Fire might have disappeared. Punctuation might have been brought into conformity with modern usage, e.g., in the proper names "Burnett" and "Barillion," and *Sir Benjamin West* is wrong. As for style, such passages as the following might have been improved:—

"The Quakers now experienced a general ease, and at their yearly assembly they determined to express their gratitude, which they did in an address presented to the King by William Penn, which he did," &c.

Subject to these reservations, the book is written pleasantly and unaffectedly enough. It contains, indeed, we think, nothing that is at once new and important; but it establishes Penn's genealogy, and brings into chronological sequence the leading events of his life. It explains his family relations and position in society with clearness, and recites in some detail his travels on the Continent, especially his interviews with the Princess Palatine, and the amusing episode of the Graf von Falkenstein and his daughter. There is,

of course, an account of the trial of Penn for the Gracechurch Street meeting, in which, however, Mrs. Grant misses the real point of importance. It was not that Penn successfully "defied" the law—he did not, as a matter of fact, defy the law at all; he merely denied that he had broken it—but that the success of the jury in winning their action for illegal imprisonment against the Recorder of London, in the Court of Common Pleas, established the right of juries to find verdicts against the Crown. Mrs. Grant gives a satisfactory account of the settlement of Pennsylvania, and of the building of Philadelphia, of which there is an interesting plan; and the description of Penn's treatment of the Indians is sympathetic, as is also that of the great Quaker's last days. We have, too, a copy of his will and an account of the fortunes of the family until the failure of the male branch, with a short statement of the government of Pennsylvania until its absorption as one of the United States. There is, too, a sound appreciation of Penn's second wife, a woman of remarkable power and judgment. A full list of Penn's publications is appended.

Mrs. Grant has had at disposal one or two very interesting unpublished letters. In one of them—Penn's letter of advice to his wife and children upon his departure for the colony—there are words of wisdom which show the shrewdness which made Penn so successful in bigger affairs:—

"And, my dearest, divide thy time and be regular. In the morning, view the business of the house. Grieve not thyself with careless servants, they will disorder thee; rather pay them, and let them go. It is best to avoid many words, which I know grieve the soul."

Another saying of Penn—for which we do not know the authority—may be compared with this, as great with small: "I purpose to leave to myself and successors no power of doing mischief, so that the will of one man may not hinder the good of the whole country."

There are a few interesting illustrations, including West's absurd picture. The portrait of Penn as a young man, in armour, from the collection of Mr. Dugald Stuart, is beautiful.

We hardly know for whose reading *Through a Peer Glass* (Hodder & Stoughton) is intended. The volume professes to recount certain adventures, in a Parliamentary dreamland, of "Winnie"—a little girl, we hasten to explain. It is clever, both in parts of its text, by Mr. Arthur Waghorne, and in many of its drawings, by Mr. David Wilson. But the allusions are indeed cryptic, except to those who belong to the Reporters' Gallery or "the Lobby." The children of such, as well as of members or ex-members of Parliament, will find the book endurable when explained to them by their fathers. The provincial public and that part of the London public which does not follow daily political caricature—if there be such a class—will fail to understand. The heroine has a childish beauty which suggests that Mr. Churchill was once an innocent of four years old. The portrait might have been like him at that time, but those who knew him assert that he was never innocent at any moment of his brilliant life. Some of the notes and illustrations may be styled "personal," but the public may think that Lord Clanricarde, for example, has "brought it on himself." The Bishop of London, we are sure, will not complain of the admirable caricature which represents him in the worst possible light: it is only the necessary "compensating balance" of his deserved popularity. One

cut is singularly different from all the rest, and suggests a new line of illustration, though far from a pleasant one. The treatment familiar in Japanese hobgoblins is applied to the evil spirit of the Deceased Wife's Sister, crowned with an episcopal mitre, and escorted by similar apparitions suggesting Mr. Chaplin and Dr. Clifford. The intrusion of party politics frightens us off some pages, but, as a rule, the authors keep clear of such dangerous treatment of their theme. One page satirizes the Lord Chancellor for the highly Conservative nature of his additions to the local bench. The Tory party as a letter-box is opening its mouth to swallow more "magisterial appointments" than even its capacious maw appears able to digest. This joke, however, might come from either side. In the letterpress we find that the Chancellor has "been seized by a band of Radical hooligans who had applied for the Commission of the Peace." The conclusion also is hardly to be looked upon as satisfactory to either side; for, while most of the volume suggests the destruction of the House of Lords, it ends with that of the House of Commons.

*Visitation of England and Wales.* Edited by F. A. Crisp. Vol. XIV. (Privately printed.)—The excellent work which Mr. Crisp has already done in this direction merits wider appreciation than is usually accorded to genealogical effort. Planned on the same lines as the Heralds' Visitations, though without their authority, it affords a wealth of detail which makes it comparatively easy to obtain the necessary legal proofs for the establishment of kindred. Each pedigree is signed by at least one representative of the family, in many cases by several, and is carried back to the grandfather. Among the more distinguished families are those of Ancaster, Barry, Brassey, Courtenay, Disraeli, Poynter, and Tennyson. In the Ancaster pedigree we are reminded of the fate of a gallant gentleman, Admiral Tryon. The names of the other families we have cited convey their importance to all. There are not so many plates as in earlier volumes, but the paucity in numbers is made up by the interest of those reproduced. Those who are fortunate enough to possess a copy will also treasure it from a typographical point of view.

MESSRS. E. MARLBOROUGH & Co. have sent us some books for travellers. *Dutch Self-Taught* and *L'Inglese imparato da Sè* are thoroughly practical guides which probably carry the student as far as he can go by himself. All systems of "Phonetic Pronunciation," as we hinted last week, are likely to make the expert despair; but that adopted here is as good as can be hoped without the use of scientific symbols which are, we fear, beyond the ordinary man. A feature of these modern guides is that they have laid aside the futilities of olden days, and confine themselves to matters of real import to the tourist. Thus both these books just mentioned deal with commercial terms, cycling and motoring, and photography.—*The Travellers' Practical Manual*, giving conversations in English, French, German, and Italian, is very handy in size, and contains a great deal in its pages. Here, too, we notice with pleasure attention to essential details. Thus one of the things the English tourist often wants to discover is where he has to change on a railway journey. This book helps him at once to the right words. Their inclusion seems obvious, but more than one traveller has failed to find them in such manuals. The German "noch etwas" and its equivalents might have been given for meals. We notice that golf is

included, the terms of which remain largely English; but we are not told the corresponding term for the cry of "fore."—*Japanese Self-Taught and Grammar* seems rather hopeless in view of the great differences between English and Japanese construction. However, Messrs. Marlborough have done well in securing the services of a practical teacher who has resided for twenty-seven years in the country.

*The Diary of John Evelyn*, like that of Pepys, is now available in the "Globe Edition" of Messrs. Macmillan. It is an admirably compact issue, and the editorial work of Mr. Austin Dobson is all that it should be. We praised it highly when we reviewed his three-volume issue of 1906. The present book has a few new notes which show that Mr. Dobson keeps a keen eye on all that helps to elucidate the subject. We note the existence of some Appendices concerning Evelyn's correspondence and books, and a good General Index.

#### SHELLEY'S "I ARISE FROM DREAMS OF THEE" AND MISS SOPHIA STACEY.

My attention was recently called to the discussion on the above in *The Athenæum* of November 2nd last. Permit me briefly to state the connexion of my family with the poet.

The "Sophia Stacey" named was my mother. She was the youngest daughter of Flint Stacey, of Maidstone and Hill Green House, Stockbury, Sittingbourne, and was on his death a ward of Mr. Parker, who had married a sister of Sir Tim Shelley of Castle Goring, the aunt of the poet. Miss Stacey lived three years with her guardian at Bath and Brighton, and saw much of the gay society of those places, and of course heard much of Shelley. In 1819 she travelled on the Continent. She kept a voluminous, if not a very literary diary of her progress, and I shall quote from it for facts.

Arriving in Florence on November 8th, she on the 10th called on Madame du Plantis, Palazzo Marini, Via Val Fonda, who told her Mr. and Mrs. Shelley and Miss Clairmont were there, adding, "They were no company, and kept to themselves." On this day Mrs. Shelley gave birth to a son (the future Sir Percy Florence Shelley). Miss Stacey then moved to Madame du Plantis's, and during her stay there became exceedingly intimate with the Shelleys, and had frequent, if not daily meetings with Mr. Shelley, conversing, reading Metastasio and Italian, singing and playing to him, he reading 'The Revolt of Islam' and other poems to her, visiting the various galleries, and walking in the Cascina.

On the 14th he showed his new-born baby to her, and also the picture of his little boy who had died six months before, "the image of Lady Shelley's lovely eyes." On the 16th, the diary notes: "Singing and conversing with Shelley; he is to write me some poetry." This he handed to her the next day. It was the "I arise from dreams of thee," which was for many years in her possession, and which I constantly saw in the MS. Unfortunately, about the middle of the fifties, this was lost in a sale of the Hill Green House effects—whether stolen or burnt I cannot say—with many other letters. The lines (first appearing in the Rossetti edition) "Thou art fair, and few are fairer," were at the same time mislaid, but subsequently recovered from a gentleman at Oxford, to whom they had been lent, and are now in my possession. These Miss Stacey received shortly after the lines

"I arise from dreams of thee," which she always accepted as specially written for her, and which she was never tired of singing when they were wedded to Salaman's beautiful music. Other of Shelley's favourite songs were "Ah perdoni," "Non temer, o madre amata," by Asioli, and some English songs. Though no executant himself, Shelley had an intuitive perception of a lovely melody, sung by one whose voice was very pure, well trained, and highly sympathetic. Their last evening was pleasantly spent together, and the following morning he rose early to see her off to Rome, and then gave her his pocket-book containing the MS. of 'Good Night,' 'Love's Philosophy,' and 'Time Long Past.'

Florence at this period was very full and gay, with many English and foreign notables. In all the festivities Miss Stacey participated, but not so Shelley, apparently, for he hated crowds, and therefore he knew few, and she would attract much of his notice.

On the fly-leaf of a charming letter of Mrs. Shelley "bella Sophiè," as she calls her, and dated Pisa, March 7th, 1820, Shelley sends her the 'Lines on a Dead Violet,' prefacing the stanzas with,

"I promised you what I cannot perform; a song on singing—there are only two subjects remaining. I have a few stanzas on one, which, though simple and rude, look as if they were dictated by the heart. And so—if you will tell no one whose they are—you are welcome to them."

Then follow the stanzas  
"On a dead violet."  
To ———,

concluding with

"Pardon these dull verses from one who is dull, but who is not the less ever yours P. B. S. When you come to Pisa contrive to see us, Casa Frassi, Lung Arno."

The letter is now before me. Though the poem was clearly not written for Miss Stacey, he would seem to have dedicated the stanzas to her.

I cannot help thinking Mr. Forman has very rightly interpreted the association of Sophia Stacey with the passionate "I arise from dreams of thee."

Before leaving Florence Miss Stacey was present at the christening of the future Sir Percy Florence, and held him in her arms during the ceremony. On some discussion as to a second name, she suggested Florence (as his birthplace), which was adopted.

Miss Stacey in 1823 married Capt. James P. Catty of the Royal Engineers, and had two sons: the late Major General Catty, and the writer of the present article.

CORBET STACEY CATTY.

#### THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

THIS controversy was discontinued during the busiest season by editorial request. May I now make a few final remarks on the question by way of summing up?

1. I quite understand that Mr. Stevenson (*Athen.*, Oct. 5, 1907) has shown by collateral evidence that one form of the present Wiltshire Edington was Ethandun. But he does not get his evidence from Domesday, where the place is recorded as Edendone, "a Norman spelling for the native Eðandune." We, in Somerset, also criticize the Domesday version of our undoubted twelfth-century place-name Edington, and maintain that Eduinoton is a Domesday solecism, possibly attributable to the spelling of a Norman scribe. As our Edington was a Glastonbury manor, we can trace it in the 'Rentalia et Costumaria' of the Abbey, and also from the old charters. I think that Mr. Stevenson lays too much stress upon Domesday orthography when he says:



"The fact that the Somerset Edington is derived from Edwine(s)ton removes the linch-pin of the argument for locating the battle of Ethandun in Somerset." But is it really a fact that our Edington is derived from Edwinetun? I have already pointed out (*Athen.*, June 22, 1907) that Glastonbury Abbey held two manors, viz., Edington on the Poldens, and Edwineston, near Ashbury in Berks, and that the Domesday scribe may have easily confused the two place-names. Besides, I have also shown that Adam of Domerham (an early Glastonbury historian, and therefore likely to know) gives a version of Domesday with our Edington on the Poldens spelt Edineton, and not Edwinetun. I have just come across a Wells document dated 50 Henry III., being an agreement between Walter, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Robert, Abbot of Glastonbury, in which an allusion is made to "Edwyneston in Berks."

But can Mr. Stevenson really lay so much stress on Domesday spelling of manors? The very place-name Shapwick on the Poldens (within which our Edington lay), spelt Schapwike in King Ina's charter, is reproduced as Sapeswick in Domesday. The local pronunciation keeps to the old Saxon rather than the Domesday form. Edington, locally, has never been anything like Edwinestun, but always Edington. (See also Kirby's 'Quest,' 1277; the 'Nomina Villarum,' 1316; the Exchequer Lay Subsidies and Somerset Pedes Finium, &c.)

2. Is my identification of Combwich with Asser's Cynuit impossible? I have given old forms of this place-name, such as Comich, Cumwyz, Cūnyz (Somerset Placita); and the last form, which occurs frequently, is certainly not unlike the Cynuit (Cynwyt) of Asser (see Mr. Stevenson's 'Asser'), or the Cynwith of Roger de Hoveden. Moreover, the Castle (Arx Cynuit) still is known, and is so called, exactly answering to Asser's description (*Athen.*, Aug. 18, 1906, and June 22, 1907), as I have shown. It was a strong place commanding Combwich Passage, and the walls still survive, "nostro modo erecta," i.e., in the Welsh fashion, as Asser observes. In fact, these are the only walls of the kind in the neighbourhood, and were probably piled up by King Alfred's Welsh allies. They are still used as fences. And here I should take the opportunity of saying how much we Somerset archaeologists are indebted to Mr. Stevenson for his defence of Asser against Wright and Howorth. For Asser strengthens our points. I endeavoured to champion Asser in *The Fortnightly Review* of September, 1899, saying: "West Somerset bears witness to Asser, and Asser to West Somerset." Asser's journey from Demetia to Somerset and the Parret valley would be via Gwent, i.e., Monmouth, where, we take it, Asser was laid up with that sickness after seeing King Alfred, not Winchester. Here we feel Mr. Stevenson was topographically correct (see his edition of Asser). The river Parret furnished the line of communication, and no doubt Asser landed at Combwich, anciently Cynuit, and saw the walls himself. So the harrying Danes, ravaging the monasteries of Monmouth, crossed over from Wales to the Parret, and laid waste Glastonbury and the Polden Manors, using practically the same route as Bishop Asser when coming from Wales to Congresbury and Banwell, the two Somerset monasteries given him by King Alfred.

3. There is the question of the boundaries of Dumnonia—did they reach to the Parret, so that the "Arx Cynuit" lay within them? This is a difficult question, and I shall not

go into it at length here, but simply remark that it is the belief of a good number of sound archaeologists that they did. In early Somerset documents there is frequent mention of a "Bailiwick East" and a "Bailiwick West" of the river Parret. Also, in an old Eton College charter (1100-1200) relating to the alien Priory of Stoke Courcy, there is the topographical expression "Archdeacon of beyond Parret," not corresponding to the present "Archdeaconry of Taunton." Palgrave (i. 692) notes how the "Pagus" (as Somerset was called) became a Balliage, and so a county. The present boundary between North Devon and North Somerset is a forest (Exmoor) boundary, not in any way an ethnical frontier. But were "shires" immutably fixed in King Alfred's time as they stand now? I fancy not. King Alfred speaks in his will of "Triconshire," not Cornwall, and, in an indeterminate way, of manors he held amongst the "Wealcynne." The Saxonization of Somerset began around the old southern capital of Somerton, but the geographical term Dumnonia lingered in the North. C. J. Solinus (A.D. 401-50) mentions the Dumnonii, and says that a rough strait (i.e., the Severn Sea) divided the Silures from the Dumnonii. The Silures, surely, would be directly opposite the present coasts of North Somerset. Gildas, c. A.D. 546, speaks of Constantinus "Dumnonie tyrannicus" on one side of the Severn Sea, Vortipore of Demetia on the other. The Danes sallied forth "ex Demetia regione," i.e., Monmouth and the Forest of Deno, and landed in Dumnonia, meaning the valley of the Parret. At least, so I read the campaign. And the Somerset terrain alone can satisfy all conditions. If King Alfred really subdued the Danes finally at Bratton Castle, it is curious that he should not have gone on a little further and dictated peace at Chippenham in Wiltshire, instead of Wedmore in Somerset.

4. The Danes harried Glastonbury in King Alfred's time (so William of Malmesbury tells us); and in a Cottonian MS. Hubba is said to have sacked Somerton in 878 (Julius F. vi.). These Somerset devastations point to the Danish concentration in the valley of the Parret. It was near Athelney and King Alfred's base at North Petherton that we should naturally expect them.

5. I do not see that Mr. Stevenson alludes to John (of) Wallingford (d. A.D. 1214). Thomas Gale says of him: "Ilud adjicio, multa in hoc scriptore haberi ex reconditoribus Historiis præcipue de rebus Danicis quæ apud alios non temere occurrunt." There is one phrase used by John (of) Wallingford in describing the battle of Edington which seems particularly suitable to the Polden site. King Alfred "anticipavit montem, hostibus nimis aptum si præcavissent." It was a ruse of the King to get astride the Polden ridge, and then swoop down upon the Danes. In the 'Vita S. Neoti' there is the phrase: "Deposita seriatiim acie, proximum anticipaverunt promontorium." The word "promontorium" exactly fits in with the Polden hills, that ran down amongst marshes and undrained regions right to the Parret. But it does not suit the Wiltshire site.

6. After the battle of Edington, Bishop Clifford thought that the Danes fled to Brugie, i.e. Bridgwater. But the "Arx Paganica," or "Geweorc," as it is called, was, surely, not at Bridgwater, but at the very foot of the Polden ridge itself, two or three miles below the Edington battle-field, close to the Parret. There is a castle with a borough there. The place was known (1100-1200) as "Burgh de Capite Montis,"

and there is still a "Bally Field," or Bailey Field, with a "Borough Meadow" close by. Here was a notable landing-place (on that very ancient road to Glastonbury along the Poldens), and also a fine spring of water, still flowing (*Athen.*, June 22, 1907). The local traditions of this spot are genuine, and not second-hand in any way. They refer to Athelney and the Danes, and I have heard very old men, who could neither read nor write, allude to them.

7. A word as to Mr. Stevenson's chronology. As he wishes, apparently, to separate the fight at the "Arx Cynuit" as far as possible from the date of the battle of Edington, thus rendering the idea of Danish co-operation by sea and land improbable, he writes: "The invasion and defeat of the force under Inwar and Healfdene's brother occurred in the winter." But what does Asser say?—

"The brother of Inwar and Healfdene, with 23 ships, after much slaughter of the Christians, came from the region of Demetia, where he had wintered ["in quâ hiemaverat," Stevenson's 'Asser'], and sailed to Devon."

Simeon of Durham says that the Danes sallied forth like fierce wolves from the country of Demetia, "in which they had wintered." Surely this points to a spring invasion! It was far more likely that the Danes, comfortably encamped in Monmouth or "the Forest of Dene" during the winter months, and replenishing their weapons from the iron and forges there, should wait till the favourable conditions of the spring equinox, and run up with the tidal "Bore," which would take their ships as far up the Parret as they wished—indeed, right up to Langport, the old port of Somerton. The rise and fall of the tide would just suit their tactics of swift attack and, if necessary, swift retreat.

In conclusion, I think that Mr. Stevenson's criticism of Bishop Clifford's theory about the site of the battle of Edington is far too drastic; and when he expresses the opinion that Somerset archaeologists, in their efforts to unravel this interesting campaign on the spot, "transgress the laws of history, philology, or logic" (*Athen.*, Oct. 5, 1907), I think he says more than his evidence entitles him to say, or his attitude as a commentator warrants.

WILLIAM GRESWELL.

#### CHRESTIEN DE TROYES AND DENE-HOLES.

MR. BAKER suggests (*Athen.*, March 7th) a realistic basis for an episode in the 'Elucidation' to the 'Conte del Graal.' He supposes that the dene-holes of South-East England were "storehouses and places of refreshment"; further, that they were kept by fifth-century equivalents of the modern barmaid, and that some actual event—the harrying of these places of refreshment, the slaughter of these young ladies—is reflected in the story of King Amangons's outrage upon the damsels of the *puis*, a word which may be translated either by wells or hills.

I would remark that if such an event occurred it must have been of a very striking and terrible nature to have lived on orally for upwards of six centuries until it was ultimately enshrined in a twelfth-century romance, and I cannot conceive that there should be absolutely no other record of it, or of the postulated "places of refreshment." I do not believe that, as a rule, romance is concerned, save in a trifling degree, with historic fact, or that the events which take place in fairyland do so because other events took

place previously in the world of mortals. But if a realistic basis is to be sought for the Amangons story, I think Miss Weston's theory preferable, viz, that it records the rooting-out of a definite cult with its women ministrants. For the present, however, I think it safer to refer the story (the archaic character of which, contended for by me twenty years ago, is now generally recognized) to the cycle of myths centring around the Celtic wonder world, and most fully exemplified in the archaic Irish sagas of which 'The Voyage of Bran' is perhaps the best known. This wonder world lies sometimes overseas (the island form), sometimes within the hollow hill; sometimes access to it is gained by plunging into a lake or spring. Among its inmates are fair and willing damsels who allure and solace mortal heroes. At one stage of development it is no longer a land of unbroken peace and dalliance; it is split up among warring clans, and its inmates suffer defeat and outrage. I think there is every reason to believe that the Welsh and Breton stories, in the form they had assumed immediately before they came into the hands of the French writers by whom they were so profoundly modified, belonged to this stage, which is represented in Ireland by the story entitled 'Cuchulainn's Sick-Bed.'

I should like to traverse Mr. Baker's statement that "Christian and his continuators were wont to reproduce with fidelity the details of ancient tales and legends." I should rather say that whilst, in all probability, they retained the incidents and sequences of incidents in their main outlines, they were singularly negligent or faithless in their reproduction of details; and this it is which gives such an indefinite, unrealized, vague aspect to their versions, and differentiates them strongly from the genuinely Celtic tales, whether Irish or Welsh.

ALFRED NUTT.

#### CHAUCER A NORFOLK MAN.

ONE or two insurmountable difficulties appear to arise in Mr. Walter Rye's plea for Chaucer as a Norfolk man. Geoffrey Drewe of Lynn was a merchant in the reign of Edward II. (Hakluyt's 'English Voyages,' vol. i. p. 120), and could not have been the servant of John Chaucer, born circa 1313. Mr. Kern's allusion (p. 53) to the full age of John Chaucer in 1330 refers to the age (14 years) at which he had power to be a consenting party to the conveyance of Ipswich property. There was a John le Chaucer of London living 29 Edward I. (Fines Roll 99 m. 5) who may have been John Chaucer of the Lynn Roll.

The Thomas de Blakeney, draper, husband of Isabella Malyn, was an inhabitant of the Tower Ward, 12 Edward II. (Subsidy Roll 144/3), and was residing there in 1328 (Letter-Book E, p. 220).

There is no evidence that Robert le Chaucer of the 'Life-Records' (Documents 1 and 2, p. 139), and called Robert de Gunthorp (Letter-Book D, p. 179), was the poet's grandfather. This Robert had a wife Mary, 2 Edward II. There was a Robert le Chaucer of Essex whose wife was Agnes, 27 Edward I. (Fine Roll 97). I think Robert Malyn, alias Robert Chaucer, was yet a third Chaucer of that name, living 1300-20. Much work yet remains to be done to prove the identity of the John Chaucers of the fourteenth century, as well as of the Thomas Chaucers appearing on the Fine Rolls (216-44) for various counties, and the Thomas Chaucers of London appearing on the Subsidy Roll, 13 Jan., 13 Rich. II., and on the Bede-Roll of Canterbury, 1429, as vintner of St. Mary le Bow, London. VINCENT B. REDSTONE.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

###### Theology.

- Gibson (Bishop), *The Three Creeds*, 5s. In the Oxford Library of Practical Theology, which aims at supplying some carefully considered teaching on matters of religion to that large body of laymen who desire instruction, but are not attracted by the learned treatises which appeal to the theologian.  
Harley (T. J.), *The Gospel of Pain*, 3s. net.  
Masterman (Rev. J. H. B.), *The Rights and Responsibilities of National Churches*, 2s. 6d. net. The Hulsean Lectures for 1907-8.  
Tomlinson (J. T.), *The Craving for Mass Vestments*, 1s. net. An examination of the Report presented by five Bishops to the Convocation of Canterbury on 'The Ornaments of the Church and its Ministers.'

###### Law.

- Tagg (C. W.) and Glenister (L. O.), *London Laws and Bylaws*, 7s. 6d. net. The Acts of Parliament, orders, and bylaws under which London is governed for local purposes, with a Preface by Laurence Gomme.

###### Fine Art and Archaeology.

- American Journal of Archaeology, January-March, 1 dol. 50.  
Astley (Rev. H. J. Dukinfield), *Prehistoric Archaeology and the Old Testament*, 5s. net. The Donnellan Lectures delivered before the University of Dublin in 1906-7, with Notes and Appendixes. The aim of the Lectures is to trace the course and progress of modern scientific discovery in regard to the earth and man, and the position of the latter as the final issue of the evolutionary process.  
Fleming (J. A.), *Commonsense Needlework*, 3s. 6d. net.  
Hutton (Rev. A. W.), *A Short History of Bow Church*, Cheapside, 1s. net.  
Reich (Dr. E.), *A Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, 3s. 6d. net. Abridged from Dr. Oscar Seyffert's larger Dictionary. In the New Classical Library.  
Sherrill (C. H.), *Stained-Glass Tours in France*, 6s. net. Written to answer the question, "Where does one find good stained glass in France, and how can it most conveniently be seen?"

###### Poetry and the Drama.

- Buckton (A. M.), *Songs of Joy*, 1s. net.  
Cawein (M.), *An Ode read August 15, 1907, at the Dedication of the Monument erected at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in commemoration of the Founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the Year 1623*.  
Ficke (A. D.), *The Earth Passion; Boundary, a Study in Desire; and other Poems*, 4s. net. Several of these poems are reprinted from magazines.  
Gibson (E.), *A Pilgrim's Staff*, 5s. net.  
King's Quair, by King James I. of Scotland. New Edition, modernized by Wm. Mackean.  
Naval Songs and Ballads. Selected and edited by C. H. Fifth, in Publications of the Navy Records Society.

###### Bibliography.

- Catalogue of the Library of Charles Darwin, now in the Botany School, Cambridge, 1s. net. Compiled by H. W. Rutherford, with an Introduction by Francis Darwin.  
Library (The), April, 3s. net.  
Nottingham Free Public Libraries: Central Lending Library. Complete Catalogue of Poetry and the Drama, 1908, 2d.

###### Political Economy.

- Current Problem and the Present Financial Situation, 1 dol. 25. A series of addresses delivered at Columbia University, 1907-8.  
Elgee (P. C.) and Raine (G. E.), *The Case against Socialism*, 5s. net. A handbook for speakers and candidates, with prefatory letter by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.  
Underwood (J. H.), *The Distribution of Ownership*, 6s. net. One of the Studies of Columbia University. Deals with ownership, distribution, ancient ownership, ownership in England, slave ownership, and the ethics of ownership.  
West (Max), *The Inheritance Tax*, 8s. net. Another of the Columbia University Studies. New Edition. The term "inheritance tax" is used in this monograph to mean any tax on the devolution of property, real or personal, either by will or by intestacy.

###### History and Biography.

- Batiffol (L.), *Marie de Médicis and the French Court in the Seventeenth Century*, 7s. 6d. net. Translated by Mary King, and edited by H. W. C. Davis, with a colotype frontispiece.  
Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Edward III. A.D. 1354-60, 15s. net. Dictionary of National Biography: Vol. II. Beal-Browell, 15s. net. The new issue on thinner paper.  
Early English Colonies, 6s. net. A summary of the lecture by the Bishop of London, with additional notes and illustrations. Transcribed by Sadler Phillips.  
Hodgson (G. B.), *From Smithy to Senate: the Life Story of James Annand, Journalist and Politician*, 6s. net.  
Journal of American History, Vol. II. No. 1, 2 dols. annually.  
Miller (E. I.), *The Legislature of the Province of Virginia, its Internal Development*, 6s. net. Another of the Columbia University Studies.  
Nojine (E. K.), *The Truth about Port Arthur*, 15s. net. Translated and abridged by Capt. A. B. Lindsay, and edited by Major E. D. Swinton.  
Sherwood (G. F. T.), *Chancery Proceedings*, 2s. 6d. net. Genealogist's Pocket Library, Vol. II.  
Sneyd-Kynnersley (E. M.), *H.M.I.: some Passages in the Life of one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools*, 3s. 6d. net.  
Stephens (W.), *French Novelists of To-day*, 5s. net. Essays on Anatole France, Marcel Prévost, Pierre Loti, and others.

###### Geography and Travel.

- Guide to Greece, the Archipelago, Constantinople, the Coasts of Asia Minor, Crete and Cyprus, 9s. net. With 13 maps and 23 plans.

Lesdain (Count de), *From Peking to Sikkim through the Ordos, the Gobi Desert and Tibet*, 12s. net. With map and illustrations.

Moore (F.), *The Passing of Morocco*, 5s. net. An illustrated record of travel and events that are passing in the Moorish capital.

'Queen' Newspaper Book of Travel, 2s. 6d. A guide to home and foreign resorts, compiled by M. Hornsby.

Sherren (Wilkinson), *The Wessex of Romance*, 6s. net. Revised and brought up to date.

###### Sports and Pastimes.

Elston (F.), *Organized Games for the School, the Hall, or the Playground*, 4s. 6d. net.

###### Education.

Demonstration Schools Record, No. I, 1s. 6d. net. Contributions to the study of education by the Department of Education in the University of Manchester, edited by J. J. Findlay.

Huey (E. B.), *The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading*, 6s. net. A review of the history of reading and writing, and of methods, texts, and hygiene in reading.  
Johns Hopkins University Circular: Commemoration Day, Enumeration of Classes.

###### Philology.

Japanese Self-Taught and Grammar, 7s. 6d. Book I, containing Syllabary, etc., edited by W. J. S. Shand; Book II, Grammar, Syntax, etc., by H. J. Weitz. In Marlborough's Self-Taught Series. See p. 478.

###### School-Books.

Russell (J. W.), *Solutions of the Examples in 'A Sequel to Elementary Geometry'*, 3s. 6d. net.

###### Science.

Baillière's Popular Atlas of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Human Body and the Male Human Body, with Text by H. E. J. Biss, 3s. 6d. net.

Barr (J. R.), *Principles of Direct-Current Electrical Engineering*, 10s. net.

Batey (J.), *The Motor-Car and its Engine*, 5s. net. A practical treatise for motor engineers, including owners and chauffeurs.

Bon (Gustave le), *The Evolution of Forces*, 5s. net. In the International Scientific Series.

Denys (N.), *The Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America (Acadia)*. Translated and edited by William F. Ganong in Publications of the Champlain Society.

Franklin (W. S.), Crawford (C. M.), and Macnutt (B.), *Practical Physics*, 3 vols. Vol. I, *Precise Measurements*, 5s. net; Vol. II, *Elementary and Advanced Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism*, 5s. net; Vol. III, *Photometry, Experiments in Light and Sound*, 4s. net.

Godman (E. du Cane), *A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinariae)*, Part II, 4s. net. With hand-coloured plates.

Hulme (F. E.), *Familiar Swiss Flowers*, 7s. 6d. net. With 100 coloured plates.

Knaggs (H. Valentine), *The Microbe as Friend and Foe*, 1s. net.

Maudsley (H.), *Heredity, Variation, and Genius, with Essay on Shakespeare, and Address on Medicine*, 5s. net.

Pottinger (F. M.), *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*, 15s. net.

Stupart (R. F.), *Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada, Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the Year ended December 31, 1905*.

Williams (C.), *Insanity: its Causes and Prevention*, 2s. 6d. net. A popular treatise.

Wilson (H. W.) and Howell (C. M. H.), *Movable Kidney, its Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment*, 4s. 6d. net.

###### Fiction.

Abbott (J. H. M.), *Letters from Queer Street: being some of the Correspondence of the late Mr. John Mason*, 6s. net.

Butler (S.), *Erewhon*, 2s. 6d. net. New Edition.—*The Way of All Flesh*, 6s. net. Second Edition. For both see p. 476.

Findlater (M. and J.), *Crossriggs*, 6s. net. The first novel written in collaboration by these sister novelists. It tells of the struggles of an impoverished Scottish family, and the price paid by the daughter on whom the brunt of life falls.

Howard (Kebble), *The Girl who couldn't Lie*, 1s. net. An extravaganza with a moral.

Kingsley (C.), *Westward Ho!* 2s. 6d. net. Illustrated by H. M. Brock.

Le Queux (W.), *The Lady in the Car*, 6s. net. Deals with the amours of a mysterious motorist.

Sabatini (R.), *The Shame of Motley*, 6s. net. Certain transactions in the life of Lazzaro Biancomonte, of Biancomonte, sometime fool of the Court of Pesaro.

Suffling (E. R.), *Rollin Stone*, 6s. net.

Wicks (F.), *The Unfortunate Duke*, 6s. net. Illustrated by Howard Penton.

###### General Literature.

Butler (S.), *Essays on Life, Art, and Science*, 2s. 6d. net. New and cheaper edition.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. LXXI. Part I, 5s. net.

Mitra (S. M.), *Indian Problems*, 7s. 6d. net. With an Introduction by Sir George Birdwood.

New Order, The, 12s. 6d. net. Studies in Unionist policy, by various writers, edited by Lord Malmesbury.

People's Library: Barrie's *The Little Minister*; Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*; Wilkie Collins's *The Woman in White*; Fenimore Cooper's *Pathfinder*; Grimm's *Fairy Tales*; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*; Marcus Aurelius's *Thoughts, Life, and Philosophy*; Ruskin's *The Two Paths*, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, &c., Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; White's *Natural History of Selborne*, 8d. each. See p. 476.

Prothero (R. E.), *The Pleasant Land of France*, 10s. 6d. net. Seven essays, some reprinted from reviews.

Rogerson (Dr. R.), *The Total Abstinence Pledge as Inconsistent with Christian Principles*, 1s. net. Deals with "actions and uses of alcohol."

Royal Navy List and Naval Record, April, 10s. net.

Ruskin (J.), *Works*, Vols. XXIV-XXXII, XXXIV. Edited by E. T. Cook and A. Wedderburn in the Library Edition. For notice of Vol. XXXIII, see *Athen.*, April 11th.



Singer (S.), *Literary Remains; Sermons, Sermons to Children, Lectures and Addresses.* Edited by Israel Adams, 4/6 net each.

Whitehouse (J. H.), Gordon (G.), and Malcolmson (N.), *Report of an Enquiry into Working Boys' Homes in London.* 1/ net. With an Introduction by E. J. Urwick.

Whitling (Lilian), *The Complete Cook*, 7/6 net. Illustrated.

*Pamphlets.*

Map of Bryanism: Twelve Years of Demagoguery and Defeat. An appeal to independent Democratic thought, by 'The New York World.' Second Edition.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Bidez (J.), *La Tradition manuscrite de Sozomène et la Tripartite de Théodore le Lecteur*, 4m.

Leute (J.), *Das Sexual problem u. die katholische Kirche*, 5m.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Eubelon (E.) et Reinach (T.), *Recueil Général des Monnaies d'Asie Mineure: Vol. I. Part II. Bithynie jusqu'à Juliolopolis*, 40fr.

Reyillout (E.), *L'ancienne Égypte d'après les Papyrus et les Monuments*, Vol. I., 7fr. 50.

Stückelberg (E. A.), *Geschichte der Reliquien in der Schweiz*, Part II., 9m. 00.

## Music and the Drama.

Gonrand (A.), *La Musique en Provence et le Conservatoire de Marseille*, 3fr. 50.

Lemaitre (J.), *Jean Racine*, 3fr. 50. Ten "Conférences" on the dramatist and his works.

## Bibliography.

Heitz (P.), *Die Büchermarken: Genfer Buchdrucker u. Verlegerzeichen im XV., XVI., u. XVII. Jahrh.*, 46m.

## History and Biography.

Bray (Lieut.-Col. F. de), *Quelques Considérations politiques sur la Révolte des Provinces belges, en 1789 et 1790: Extrait de la Correspondance du Comte François Gabriel de Bray*.

Bujac (E.), *Précis de quelques Campagnes contemporaines: La Guerre russo-japonaise*, 7fr. 50.

Daudet (E.), *Joseph de Maistre et Blacas: leur Correspondance inédite et l'Histoire de leur Amitié*, 1804-20, 7fr. 50.

Trentini (F.), *La Prospérité du Mexique*, 25fr.

Wagner (R.), *Der Kretische Aufstand 1866-7, bis zur Mission Aali Paschas, nach diplom. Quellen bearb.*, 5m.

## Education.

Buyse (O.), *Méthodes américaines d'Éducation générale et technique*, 12fr.

## Philology.

Wagner (W.), *Sawles Warde: kritische Textausgabe auf Grund aller Handschriften*, 5m.

## Science.

Piobb (P.), *L'Année occultiste et psychique, Première Année*, 3fr. 50. An annual record of works published in France or elsewhere on astrology, alchemy, magnetism, &c.

## Pamphlets.

Lieblein (J.), *Pistis Sophia: l'Antimimon gnostique est-il le Ka égyptien?*

\*. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

MR. MURRAY'S new books include 'The Military Memoirs of Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell,' arranged from diaries and correspondence by Col. H. C. Wyll; 'A Mariner of England,' an account of the career of William Richardson, 1780-1817, told in his own words; and 'A Territorial Army in Being,' a practical study of the militia systems of Switzerland and Norway, by Lieut.-Col. C. Delmé-Radcliffe and Mr. J. W. Lewis.

FOR some time past Dr. Stopford Brooke has had in preparation a volume on four Victorian poets. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons will publish it on the 24th inst., under the title of 'A Study of Clough, Arnold, Rossetti, and Morris.'

BESIDES its regular issues—which will be, simply, finely printed books—the new Florence press intends to publish occasional volumes illustrated in the finest style of which modern printing is capable. The first of these special issues, to be published this autumn in a limited edition, will be Chaucer's 'Romaunt of the

Rose.' For this volume Messrs. Keith Henderson and Norman Wilkinson have prepared a series of twenty water-colour drawings, which will be reproduced in coloured collotype. The sole publishers for the Florence Press are Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

THE same firm will begin about May 1st a new series of English poets in large type, and with illustrations after well-known modern artists. The first volume will contain the best 'Ballads and Lyrics of Love' from Percy, illustrated by Mr. Byam Shaw, and edited by Mr. Frank Sidgwick. The same pair will be responsible for 'Legendary Ballads,' which will appear in the autumn in company with two volumes of Browning, in which the text will, by permission of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., embody the author's latest corrections, and Miss Eleanor Brickdale will be the illustrator.

A POPULAR EDITION of Mr. Jesse Collings's 'Land Reform, Occupying Ownership, Peasant Proprietary and Rural Education' will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Longmans.

MESSRS. METHUEN promise a book on 'Famous French Salons,' by Mr. F. Hamel, which will include such celebrated figures as Madame de Rambouillet, Ninon de Lenclos, Madame de Sévigné, Madame de Maintenon, Madame de Staël, and Madame Récamier.

THE same firm promise 'George Selwyn and his Times,' by Mr. S. Parnell Kerr, with many illustrations. The writer has been fortunate enough to obtain access to a series of unpublished Selwyn letters, which are addressed to a relative, and contain many intimate touches.

THE HON. ARTHUR ELLIOT, having been requested to write the life of the late Lord Goschen, would be greatly obliged if any of Lord Goschen's friends who may have letters of his in their possession would entrust them to him. They should be forwarded to him at 27, Rutland Gate, S.W. Mr. Elliot will take all due care of papers entrusted to him until he is able to return them.

SIR EDMUND VERNEY contributes to the May *Sunday at Home* an article on 'The Ten Commandments and Others.' A criticism of Christian Science is written by Mr. Herbert W. Horwill. A journey through Kadesh-Barnea and Petra is described by the Rev. A. Forder of Jerusalem; and an account is given of Miss Lettie Egan, who was Vice-Principal of Alexandra College, Dublin, and afterwards died as a missionary in India.

MESSRS. R. A. & J. HAY of Perth will publish in a few days 'A Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902,' edited by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, in two volumes, which may be purchased separately. The first will include much interesting history, in which the editor has been assisted by Sir James H. Ramsay, Mr. Andrew Ross, Mr. W. B. Blaikie, and others. The second volume will be mainly

devoted to the part played by Perthshire soldiers in the Boer War.

THE May issue of *Chambers's Journal* will contain an article by Mr. Henry W. Lucy giving an analysis of a copy of *The Times* for October 3rd, 1798. Mr. T. H. S. Escott in 'Behind the Scenes in Printing House Square' supplies personal anecdotes and recollections of Delane. The twelfth instalment of 'Memories of Half-a-Century,' by Mr. R. C. Lehmann, contains recollections of our critic Chorley, Sir George Grove, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Miss Rosaline Masson gives an account of twelve generations of Mylne, master masons to several of the Kings of Scotland, in 'Some Jacks that built Houses.'

MR. JOSEPH HOWARD, JUN., whose death, after a long illness, is announced from New York, was one of the most widely known journalists in the United States. He was born in June, 1833, and had been an active worker for over half a century, either as editor or special correspondent. He was at various times attached to many important newspapers in the States, and was for many years President of the New York Press Club. A successful lecturer on a variety of topics, notably on 'Cranks' and 'People I have Known,' he also published several books, including a 'Life' of Henry Ward Beecher, a 'History of the Union League Club,' and 'History Makers of the Nineteenth Century.'

FRANCE has lost another distinguished Orientalist in M. Hartwig Derenbourg, who died in Paris on Sunday in his sixty-third year. He was a native of Paris, and studied Arabic under M. Reinaud, and subsequently became professor of that language at the *École Spéciale* of living Oriental languages. He was the author of a number of learned works and editions in Arabic, and a member of the Institute. His father, Joseph Derenbourg, with whom he collaborated, was also an eminent Orientalist.

THE fiftieth volume of the Vienna 'Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum,' containing Ambrosiaster's 'Quæstiones Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' will appear immediately, edited by Dr. A. Souter. This is the only British contribution to the series, with the exception of Prof. Robinson Ellis's *Orientalis*, published in 1888.

AN abridged translation of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's book 'Le Collectivisme,' by Sir Arthur Clay, is to be published by Mr. Murray.

THE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY OF DUBLIN is now in the third year of its existence. In view of the fact that the issues of such a society appeal to comparatively few, the support accorded up to the present has been fairly encouraging. The productions include the earlier registers of St. John and St. Michan, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and some small registers of the seventeenth century, edited by the Dean of St. Patrick's, Prof. Lawlor, and others.

## SCIENCE

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Theory of Light: a Treatise on Physical Optics.* Part I. By Richard C. Maclaurin. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The lack of complete and systematic treatises in English on the theory of physical optics has until recently been keenly felt by students, and it is only within the last few years that this want has been to some extent satisfied by the appearance of books dealing with different aspects of the subject. The present volume constitutes the first part of a work which is to consist of three. It deals with the mathematical theory of the propagation of light by wave-motion in the ether, and in particular with certain researches on the subject to which Prof. Maclaurin has of recent years devoted his attention, and which had previously not been collected into the convenient form in which they are now presented to the reader. The other two volumes will treat respectively of the electromagnetic theory of light and the history of optical theories.

The opening words of the first chapter come somewhat as a surprise, appearing as they do in a volume which on the most cursory inspection can be seen to deal with a strictly limited portion of a single branch of optics. "What is the chief end of science?" we are asked; then follows a philosophical discussion as to how this question may be answered, the limitations which must be set to inquiries in physical science, and the best methods of advancing knowledge in that field of investigation. How far the discussion is in place here may well be doubted; but the author drops the matter after a few pages, and concludes that the aim of science is

"practical and æsthetic. In its practical aspect it seeks to colligate experiences, with the object of enabling us to know as much as possible and communicate our knowledge. To achieve this great end it seeks a harmony, the contemplation of which gives it its æsthetic interest. The harmony is expressed by a 'principle' or 'law.'"

This is a view in which most physicists are likely to concur; but the thing is different with regard to the attitude of the author relating to the use of models in the development of scientific theory. Prof. Maclaurin disagrees with the well-known dictum of Lord Kelvin in the Baltimore Lectures, that the construction of a mechanical model is necessary for the complete understanding of physical phenomena; and for the former such models "at best present partial analogies, and illuminate only special portions of the theory," and are "apt to suggest false analogies." While this must be admitted, it may be urged that with due care more may often be gained than is lost by forming a vivid mental picture of physical phenomena. At any rate, Prof. Maclaurin gives warning at the outset that we are to expect the subject to be developed by the application of general dynamical equations, without necessarily attaching precise physical meanings to the symbols used. To those who are interested in the mathematical development of optics this treatment of the subject should appeal. It should, however, be added that the experimental side is kept before the reader by frequent comparisons between the results of theory and experiment, and the graphical representation of the results of such comparisons forms a welcome feature of the book. It is unfortunate that the results of experiments used for comparison with theoretical deductions are too often quoted without

reference to the methods employed, or the nature of the evidence from which they are derived.

The book bears frequent witness to original investigations by Prof. Maclaurin himself. In this connexion may be specially mentioned the chapters dealing with the influence of a layer of transition on reflection and refraction, and on Newton's rings formed by metallic reflection. The appearance of the two other volumes will be awaited with interest.

*An Elementary Treatise on Theoretical Mechanics.* By J. H. Jeans. (Ginn & Co.)—Prof. Jeans, who went from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1906, to become first Professor of Applied Mathematics in Princeton University, is known to scientific readers as the author of remarkable researches on the figure of the earth which go a long way towards explaining the irregular form of our planet, which has not even got its centre of gravity at the centre of its solid figure, but has to wear its watery mantle down south so as to keep its balance. The book before us is written with the idea of emphasizing the physical principles involved in dynamics, and slurring over the difficulties of mathematical analysis. Mere puzzle-solvers are requested to avoid the subject and take to "chess or double acrostics."

We presume that students are supposed to have gone through an elementary practical course to help them to realize that the science is fundamentally experimental. The laws of motion are to most of us laws of thought. We do not realize how far we are slaves to the words "force" and "mass," which dominate the whole theory of mechanics. It is instructive to be reminded that until the time of Galileo philosophers believed that heavy bodies sank, and light bodies rose, because they had a natural place in the universe, instead of a natural state of rest or uniform motion, as the first law of motion postulates. In the same connexion we might point out that the astronomical theory of epicyclic planetary motion was based on the preconceived idea that circular motion was the only perfect one.

In courses of mathematical study in this country we begin mechanics with a slender equipment of analytical power. This book is, however, written primarily for the American student, whose training has been hitherto almost confined to pure mathematics, so that we can admire the elegance of Prof. Jeans's solutions without cavilling at the knowledge he assumes.

Amongst the good points of the book we welcome the emphasis laid from the beginning on the need for assuming a frame of reference in enunciating the laws of motion. The difference between using frames of reference moving with the surface of the earth and moving with its centre is of practical importance, involving an acceleration of more than three centimetres per second.

The invention of the Brunner monorail having given a new impulse to the study of tops and gyrostats, with their apparent neglect of the law of gravitation, we turn to the end of the book to read the section on spinning-tops. Here we find an admirable description of the behaviour of a top: how, if it starts with a big enough spin (the string leaves an ordinary peg-top at sixty miles an hour), it will "sleep"; how, as it loses its spin by friction at the peg-point, it begins to wobble; and finally how it hits the ground. The reason why it keeps upright at all is buried in the rather cumbrous equations of motion. An explanation designed for non-

mathematical readers is given by Prof. Perry in one of "The Romance of Science Series," and might well have been incorporated in a condensed form here.

The chapter on 'Generalized Co-ordinates' is a good summary of a difficult subject. The advantage of including them in this book lies in the fact that the student is expected to understand least action and the canonical form of the generalized dynamical equations when he studies the theory of electricity or elasticity, and has hitherto found a simple account of them hard to obtain.

As a book for a teacher's private use we can warmly recommend this volume. What classes of students it would suit best we are not certain; but teachers can decide that for themselves.

*Practical Integration.* By A. S. Percival. (Macmillan & Co.)—There is perhaps no branch of mathematics in which systematic treatment is more difficult than in integration. There is accordingly room for a summary such as the one before us, which is described in the Preface as follows:—

"This little book is intended for men who, whether engineers, electricians, or those engaged in physical or chemical research, make a practical use of the calculus. The first fifty pages give all the information required in integrating any expression that may arise in practical problems. The illustrations are drawn chiefly from geometrical examples, these being the easiest for all readers to follow."

The phrase "any expression that may arise in practical problems" is of course misleading. The author does not make it clear that it is the exception rather than the rule for an expression to be integrable in terms of the algebraic, circular, and exponential functions. The Gamma functions are carefully excluded, and only one example of an elliptic integral is discussed. If the author had tested the advisability of including each type of integral by stating a physical problem in which it occurs, probably he would have found it necessary to consider these functions, or at any rate give references to works in which they are discussed and tabulated. The problems which are introduced are not marked by difficulties in integration. The most interesting example is concerned with the motion of a man in a parachute. It is shown that if his final velocity is to be 20 ft. per second, he will attain to 99 per cent. of this velocity  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seconds after his fall begins. The tacit assumption is made that the parachute is open from the very beginning of the fall. A better example of the same type can be found in the cyclist "free-wheeling" down a hill: he approaches very rapidly the asymptotic velocity determined by the balance between the resistance of the air and the component of gravity down the slope.

One of the best features of the book is the table of useful definite integrals, though neater forms of these might have been chosen in one or two cases.

As it is to be hoped that the book will soon reach a second edition, it may not be pedantic for us to suggest that greater care should be shown in the editing. Such a sentence as "The following example I owe to Prof. Greenhill; which takes account of the resistance of the air," is hardly elegant; and we have noted similar blemishes in this otherwise excellent handbook.

## SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL. — April 1. — Prof. W. J. Sollas, President, in the chair. — Messrs. W. H. C. Geikie, Granville Poole, and A. A. Roberts were elected Fellows. — The President announced that the



Council had adopted the following resolution: "The Council of the Geological Society has heard with much regret of the death of Dr. Henry Clifton Sorby, who served on the Council for many years, and occupied the presidential chair during the sessions 1878-80. The Council desires to place on record its high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Dr. Sorby to the Society and to the science of geology."

A special general meeting was held before the ordinary meeting, for the purpose of considering the following motion, proposed by Mr. E. A. Martin: "That the Council be requested to take the necessary steps, at an early date, in order to allow of the admission of women to full Fellowship of the Geological Society of London." The following amendment, proposed by Dr. A. Smith Woodward, and seconded by Mr. H. A. Allen, was passed by 43 to 34: "That it is desirable that women should be admitted as Fellows of the Society, assuming that this can be done under the present charter." The foregoing amendment having been declared a substantive motion, the following amendment to it was proposed by Mr. H. B. Woodward, and seconded by Mr. O. T. Jones: "That a poll of all the Fellows of the Society resident in the United Kingdom be taken, to ascertain whether a majority is in favour of admitting women to the Society, and, if so, whether as Fellows or as Associates." This was agreed to by 54 to 24.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 26.—Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. O. M. Dalton described the early relief with the Crucifixion at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, and the Norman Rood at Barking: he considered that the former might possibly have been made as early as the eleventh century. He also described two gilt copper panels in the British Museum, made in the north of France at the beginning of the fourteenth century, comparing them with similar work in the treasury of Rheims Cathedral and in the Bargello at Florence, and also with the illuminations of the fine MS. in the British Museum known as the 'Somme le Roi,' painted at Paris or in the north of France about the same time. He further read a note on certain early examples of fret designs from Palmyra and Syria, which in some respects show analogies with Celtic key-patterns of the Christian period.—A paper on 'Early Christian and Byzantine Ivories in the London Museums' was read by Mr. W. R. Lethaby. Beginning with a group which can be dated the end of the fourth century, and one of which is the famous tablet inscribed "Synmachorum" at South Kensington, he claimed that the panels of a casket at the British Museum, on which the Crucifixion and the Holy Sepulchre are carved, have so much in common with those first described that they, too, may be dated as of the fourth century. A second set of sides from a casket, also at the British Museum, carved with scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, was compared with parts of a casket in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which, in turn, was shown to resemble so closely the fine book-covers at Milan that both were probably wrought by the same hand. This group may be dated early in the fifth century. Describing a fragment with the single figure of an apostle at South Kensington, for which he claimed a sixth-century origin, he concluded by arguing that a set of twelve small panels in the same museum were Byzantine of the eleventh or twelfth century, and not German as they have been described.

April 2.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Sir John Evans communicated a note on a dated Lambeth saltcellar which bore the arms of the Upholsters' Company of London.—Mr. W. Dale submitted a Report as Local Secretary for Hants, in which he referred to the recovery of a wooden effigy of a lady displaced from Thruxton Church at a recent "restoration."—Mr. C. A. Markham communicated an account of a Roman stone coffin lately found near Dunston, Northants.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne exhibited a bronze roundel inscribed with the letters "m b a"; and an early-fourteenth-century seal with a crucifix and figure of St. Margaret, and the legend CRUX MARGARETA NOS DUCANT AD LOCA LETA.—The Rev. E. F. Robins exhibited the matrix, in a clumsy wooden handle, of a seal formerly used by the Deans of the peculiar of Thorpe-le-Soken,

Essex. This was actually the seal of William Duddeley, Dean of Wolverhampton, circa 1460.

April 9.—Sir R. R. Holmes, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper, illustrated by a fine series of lantern-slides, on the architectural history of Ludlow Castle, Salop, with special reference to certain recent discoveries, resulting from excavations, as to the keep or great tower, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, with its singular round nave.

LINNEAN.—April 2.—Lieut.-Col. Prain, V.P., in the chair.—Miss Winifred Smith, Mr. E. A. Cockayne, Mr. D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan, and Mrs. H. I. Adams were admitted Fellows.—Mr. Hugh Broughton and Fleet-Surgeon C. G. Mathew were elected Fellows.—The Rev. John Gerard, S.J., exhibited lantern-slides of 'Vegetable Imitations or Mimicries.' Prof. Dendy, Prof. Weiss, and the Chairman contributed remarks on the subject.—The first paper was by Miss W. Smith, 'On the Anatomy of some Sapotaceous Seedlings.' Dr. D. H. Scott and Mr. D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan discussed certain points connected with the paper.—A paper by Dr. N. Annandale, 'Notes on some Sponges recently collected in Scotland,' was briefly explained by Prof. Dendy.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 1.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. B. Achery, Mr. C. G. Clutterbuck, Mr. P. A. Clutterbuck, Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Mr. H. A. Nurse, Mr. W. B. Pratt, Mr. E. R. Speyer, Mr. G. Talbot, and Dr. F. Creighton-Willman were elected Fellows.—Mr. F. B. Jennings exhibited on behalf of Mr. R. A. R. Priske a melanic aberration of the stercorarius beetle *Aphodius scybalarius*, Fabr., taken at Deal in June, 1907.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, exhibited for Mr. E. E. Green a preparation for the microscope of the tongue of *Ochromyia jejuna*.—Mr. E. R. Banks sent for exhibition four specimens of *Hepialus humili*, L., more or less covered by a sprouting fungoid growth, possibly an early stage of a species of *Clavaria*, attacking the moths after death. He had met with only eight Lepidopterous imagines thus affected, all of which appeared to be referable to *H. humili*. He also sent many dead larvae of *Hepialus lupulinus*, L., infested with the fungus *Cordiceps entomorrhiza*, received from Bognor. They prove destructive, feeding on the roots of *Helleborus*, *Iris*, *Pæonia*, &c. But the infested larvae were obtained from clumps of *P. officinalis* only, working to the surface during the winter months. They were of two classes, some showing anteriorly much fibrous net-like mycelium growth, accompanied by a drumstick-like process often more than half the length of the larvæ, the net-like mycelium apparently anchoring them in their places. Others showed no fungoid growth externally, and these work completely out of the soil, and lie about on the surface.—Mr. J. E. Collin communicated a paper on 'The Systematic Affinities of the Phoridae and of several Brachycerous Families in the Diptera,' by Mr. W. Wesche.—Dr. T. A. Chapman read a paper on '*Stenoptilia grandis*, n. sp.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 7.—Sir William Matthews, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The King Edward VII. Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Messrs. F. W. Davis and C. R. S. Kirkpatrick.—It was announced that 16 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 106 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 3 Members, 92 Associate Members, and 4 Associates.

ARISTOTELIAN.—April 6.—Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. H. Wildon Carr read a paper on 'Impressions and Ideas—the Problem of Idealism.' The description of experience as consisting of impressions and ideas, which we owe to Hume, is convenient for illustrating the problem of psychological idealism. This is the view that psychological states are the only data of knowledge, and, followed to its logical consequence, it involves the theory known as Solipsism. This is the theory that the knower and his conscious states are the only reality, and it is universally rejected as

incredible. But idealist theories do not and cannot meet it by a direct logical refutation; they reject it on the ground of absurdity, and for the most part resolve themselves into theories of the nature of independent reality. When the ground of an argument cannot be disputed, and the logical conclusion cannot be accepted, the only alternative is scepticism. This scepticism can be and has to be stated as an ultimate positive philosophical doctrine, and it was so stated by Hume. The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—March 27.—Dr. C. Chree, President, in the chair.—Dr. C. V. Drysdale exhibited 'A Vacuum-Tube Apparatus for demonstrating the Propagation of Alternate-Current Waves in Cables,' and read three papers: 'Notes on the Plug Permeameter,' 'The Use of Shunts and Transformers with Alternate-Current Measuring Instruments,' and 'Dynamometer Wattmeters.'

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

WED. British Numismatic, 8.

### Science Gossip.

MR. MURRAY's new books include 'The Heredity of Acquired Characters,' by the Rev. George Henslow, which is further described as "an aspect of the true Darwinism based on personal observations and experiments."

IN reviewing on the 4th inst. 'The Real India,' by Mr. Rees, M.P., we hinted a doubt as to the author's repeated statement that India did not now have famines, but prevented them. On Tuesday Sir Athelstane Baines read at the Royal Statistical Society a paper dealing with Indian statistics, in which the facts as to the effect of famine on population were fully and clearly set forth. Sir Athelstane Baines has high Indian experience, and shows the extent of recent "calamities," which had both direct and indirect effect upon mortality. Mr. Rees has also, we think, suggested the importance of fever in India as compared with the more noticeable plague. Sir Athelstane Baines sets forth the extent to which mortality from fever is in some cases connected with famine. The direct mortality from famine is chiefly among infants and young children, or the very aged. Indian famine appears to leave "increased liability to malarial fever."

DR. SIGERSON gave an interesting lecture before the National Literary Society in Dublin last week on 'A Dublin Surgeon in Elizabethan Times.' He dwelt on the wealth and splendour of the city at the close of Elizabeth's reign, and the onlightened public spirit displayed by many of its inhabitants, notably John Morphia, the "chirurgion" in question, who seems to have been an important figure in civic life. His will—a fine example of Elizabethan English—is remarkable for the benefactions provided for scholarship and the advancement of surgical science.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers there will be a special meeting on April 27th, when Prof. Henry Louis will deliver the Sixteenth James Forrest Lecture, 'On some Unsolved Problems in Metal Mining.'

THE death in his eighty-ninth year is announced from Vienna of the distinguished traveller and naturalist Prof. Ludwig Schmarda. He was Professor of Zoology at the University of Vienna from 1862 to 1883, and was the author of a number of valuable works, among them 'Reise um die Erde in den Jahren 1853-7,' 'Zur Naturgeschichte Aegyptens,' and 'Neue wirbellose Tiere.'

## FINE ARTS

*Hubert and John van Eyck: their Life and Work.* By W. H. James Weale. (John Lane.)

It has been for many years the ardent wish of English critics that Mr. Weale would find time to write an exhaustive treatise on the Van Eycks and their art. Mr. Weale has, we believe, known Bruges ever since 1849; and as long ago as 1859, if not earlier, he began to contribute signed articles to the *Messenger des Sciences et des Arts* and the *Journal des Beaux-Arts*. He shortly afterwards compiled a 'Catalogue du Musée de l'Académie de Bruges,' as well as a work entitled 'Bruges et ses Environs.' It is to him, therefore, that we have learnt to look for a clearly reasoned and detailed statement of the place of the Van Eycks in the history of the painting, not only of the Netherlands, but also of Europe generally. In the monumental work before us we have one of the most authoritative and scholarly works that have been published in any language for many years. The individuality of the author, his sincerity and his knowledge, are stamped on every page. From the Foreword (where Mr. Weale's modesty leads him to disclaim literary merit, and his sense of obligation to others prompts him to acknowledge the most trifling services) to the final Observations, his avowed object has been to provide trustworthy material for those who in later days may desire to write a complete history of the Early Netherlandish School of painting.

The contents include a Chronology; extracts from the more important documents, studied in chronological order; an excellent Bibliography, extending over nearly five hundred years; biographical notes on each of the two brothers; and a *catalogue raisonné* of their paintings. To these are added lists of inadequately authenticated works and lost paintings. The author's Observations bring to a somewhat perplexing conclusion an exhaustive inquiry into all the questions involved. One could wish that a list of works, together with their dates and alternative titles, had been given on p. xi; at present it is difficult to hit on any picture one desires to find. A list of exhibited paintings would also have been helpful, even if only the two exhibitions of Bruges and that of the Guildhall had been given.

The uncertainty which long prevailed as to the date of Jan van Eyck's death is now finally disposed of by the reproduction of the receipt, dated July 9th, 1441, for the fees at his burial. Another much-debated question on which Mr. Weale throws some light is whether Jan's putative sister ever really existed. He concludes that the lady—for whom a Christian name was at first not hazarded—originated in "the over-fecund imagination of the poet-painter Lucas de Heere," whose ode in praise of the 'Adoration of the Lamb,' published in 1565,

is the first document in which any allusion to her can be found. This invention was amplified in 1568 by Værnewyck, who, giving free rein to his imagination, alleged that her name was Margaret—which was the name of Jan's wife—and that she remained a spinster, devoted herself to painting, lived in the same house as Hubert, and was buried by his side. Mr. Weale does not refer to the fact, which is within our recollection, that thirty-six years ago a 'Madonna' (No. 708) in the National Gallery (now labelled Flemish School) was ascribed to Margaret van Eyck. The Official Catalogue used to state that she was "probably older than Jan... was, however, pretty certainly dead in 1431... painted in miniature.... In 1418 she was inscribed in the register of the Society of Notre-Dame-aux-Rayons, of the church of St. Bavon at Ghent." These assumptions are now entirely disproved.

The contemporary narrative of the journey of the embassy sent by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, in 1428 to John, King of Portugal, to which Jan van Eyck was attached as "varlet de chambre de mon dit seigneur de Bourgoigne et excellent maistre en art de peinture," is given in full (p. lvi). This is most fortunate, as it corrects a mistake made on p. xxii and liable to cause confusion in the future. The original document tells us how the embassy put in at Sandwich on October 20th, and remained there until November 13th, waiting for two Venetian galleys which were then in the port of London. Mr. Weale states in his Chronology that the embassy put in at Falmouth on October 25th; this is obviously an error for November 25th. The latter date would allow of ample time for Jan van Eyck to have been to London and seen old St. Paul's—and Mr. Weale claims to have recognized in the background of the Rothschild Altarpiece the "crenellated walls of a city with many churches and towers of an English type of architecture, including an exact reproduction of old St. Paul's as seen from the south (p. 111). It is to be hoped that at some future time documentary evidence may be forthcoming to prove that the artist, when he was in England in the autumn of 1428, or even in December of the following year, stayed for some days in London.

Mr. Weale should, we think, have stated at the beginning of the book that the quotations from documents and the inscriptions on all the pictures have not been exactly reproduced in the letterpress, but have been transcribed *in extenso*. In some cases these inscriptions are incorrectly given. Thus that on the scroll above the head of the Erythraean Sibyl in one of the demi-lunettes of the Ghent polyptych (p. 35) should be corrected to "nil mortale sonas afflata es numine celso," the last word having been omitted. As critics have volunteered many slightly different translations of the chronogram recording the date of the completion of the polyptych, it is regrettable that Mr. Weale

has neither suggested a rendering of it himself, nor quoted Mr. Claude Philips, whose article in *The Fortnightly Review* of October, 1902, might well have been included in the Bibliography. A mistake has also been made in the rendering of the inscription which runs round the head of the basin in the centre panel of the 'Adoration of the Lamb' (p. 42). Mr. Weale renders it

FONS AQVE VITE PROCEDENS DE SEDE AGNI, whereas it should read

HIC EST FONS AQVE VITE PROCEDENS DE SEDE DEI + AGNI.

It is accurately given in the 'Kronyk von Vlaenderen' of 1458, reproduced in the Addenda (p. 208).

Another slip is made in connexion with the panel of the Holy Pilgrims, where the order of the words in the inscription has been reversed, and inaccurately rendered SANCTI PEREGRINI. The word SANCTI should come second, as in the HEREMITE SANCTI of the corresponding panel. Again, in the inscription on the frame at the foot of the panel of Adam,

IN MORTE PRECIPITAVIT

should be

IN MORTEM PRECIPITAVIT (OR PRECIPITAT).

The Virgin's reply in calligraphic and inverted letters in the Annunciation panel is "Ecce ancilla Dñi"—not "Ecce ancilla," as given on p. 33. A separate Bibliography is given for the Ghent Altarpiece, and Mr. Weale's final opinion is that "the only portions of the altarpiece entirely due to John are both sides of the shutters on the face of which Adam and Eve are represented" (p. 56).

After dealing exhaustively with the Ghent polyptych, Mr. Weale proceeds to treat in detail the eleven paintings which he accepts as the work of Jan, arranging them in chronological order. The earliest of these is the portrait of Cardinal Albergati, now at Vienna, which is assigned to 1432. The number of this picture in the Vienna Gallery is, however, 624, not 824. The second of the pictures by Jan is the 'Portrait of a Man' (Léal Souvenir) in the National Gallery, which is inscribed with the date October 10th, 1432. It is worth noting that the Official Catalogue fails to point out that the "under side of the panel, painted to imitate jasperated porphyry, bears, near the top, the cipher of an early Italian, probably Venetian, owner" (p. 64). The accompanying reproduction of a silver-point drawing apparently refers not to this picture, but to the Hermannstadt 'Goldsmith' (p. 107). Œuvre 3 is the Ince Hall 'Madonna' of 1433, but the name of the owner, Mr. C. J. Weld-Blundell, has been omitted. This is followed by the 'Portrait of a Man' wearing a red chaperon, in the National Gallery. It might have been shown that the inscription on this picture was counterfeited and copied on to the so-called 'Consecration of St. Thomas of Canterbury' at Chatsworth, the two pictures having originally been in the collection of Thomas, Earl of Arundel. It is worth



noting that Mr. Weale now discards the latter, although he at one time was disposed to accept it as the earliest Van Eyck known, the forged date of 1421 having misled every one. A reference to Mr. Alfred Marks's note to this effect in *The Burlington Magazine* (vol. x. p. 383, 1907) might have been given on p. 210. M. Durand's article regarding the National Gallery picture appeared in 'Les Arts anciens de Flandre,' and not as stated on p. 69.

We next pass to the portraits of 'John Arnolfini and Joan Cenani, his Wife,' which is one of the glories of our National Gallery. We are told that the picture was, at a date subsequent to 1556, taken to Spain, and that "in 1789 it was in the Palace of Charles III. at Madrid" (p. 70). No authority is given for this statement, which is the more unfortunate as we are under the impression that Mr. Weale some years ago satisfied himself that the picture when in Spain hung in the lavatory of the royal palace. Charles III., by the way, was not living in 1789; he died in the December of the previous year. Mr. Weale gives 730*l.* as the price paid in 1842 for the picture, which, we believe, cost only 600 guineas. In either case it was certainly "a moderate sum" to spend on a painting which to-day is worth a small fortune. There is an incorrect reference on p. 73 to Laborde's 'Renaissance des Arts,' the passage indicated appearing in the second volume, not the first. Mr. Weale might have supplemented the biographical notes on Arnolfini by reference to the interesting documents in 'Les Ducs de Bourgogne.' Laborde quotes a document in which "Jehan Arnoulphin, marchand de Luques, demourant à Bruges," is paid 345 livres for six tapestries which were bought from him to be sent to Rome to be presented to "nostre saint père le pape," and also mentions other payments made to "Jehan Arnoulphin, compaignon et facteur de Marc Guidecon, marchand de Luques, demourant à Bruges," in 1424 and 1425.

It has long been recognized that the 'Head of Jean Palu' at Hampton Court was in some way connected with the head of Canon George Van der Paele, the donor in the Bruges Altarpiece; but the former has always been catalogued as "after Van Eyck." Mr. Weale, who has recently, we believe, had special facilities for examining the picture, now publishes for the first time his conviction that the Hampton Court picture is "most certainly an original study from life, not a copy of the portrait in the altarpiece" (p. 84). The Hampton Court picture is here wrongly numbered; it is No. 287 (272) [452]. It might have been stated that the Bruges Altarpiece was No. 10 in the exhibition of 1902. The portrait of 'John de Leeuw' at Vienna bears the number 625 (not 825), and the inscription on the original frame is not quite accurately given (p. 86). Is this the same man as the "Meester Jan de Leeu" whose name we have discovered in the 'Chronijcke van Vlaenderen,' folio 50,

published at Ghent in 1557? The number of the 'St. Barbara' at Antwerp is omitted, as also the fact that it was exhibited at Bruges in 1902. The 'Helleputte Madonna' is the last of the eleven works which Mr. Weale now accepts as authentic. He considers that it is "the earliest picture of the school, and the only one by John van Eyck in which the linear perspective is perfect—a fact which, notwithstanding its bad state, lends this picture great importance."

The first of the twenty-six paintings which are here only "attributed to the Van Eycks" is the Hermannstadt 'Goldsmith,' which was exhibited at Bruges as a work by Jan, and at the Guildhall as being by Hubert. No reference is made to its having figured in those exhibitions. It is remarkable that there should be no pedigree for the Rothschild 'Madonna,' and that the earliest biographical note on it dates no further back than 1857, when it was pronounced by Münder to be "a very fine authentic piece by John van Eyck" (p. 113). This was presumably Otto Münder, who at that time (1855–8) was travelling agent for the National Gallery. Is it reasonable to suppose that he had the refusal of the picture before it passed into the Rothschild Collection, but that the National Gallery did not desire to purchase it? It would have been appropriate if this panel, which, as stated above probably includes a reproduction of old St. Paul's, had been acquired for our national collection. The Rolin Altarpiece in the Louvre is now considered by Mr. Weale to be an early work by Jan, who "has to a certain extent injured the general effect by the multiplication of detail" (p. 199). The picture has long been catalogued as No. 1986, the number here given being fifteen years out of date. The piece which has till now been known as the 'Man with the Pinks' is here renamed 'An Esquire of the Order of St. Anthony'; the man portrayed wears round his neck "a collar of the Order of St. Anthony, to which is suspended a tau cross with a tinkling bell attached thereto, all of silver, here painted grey with white lights" (p. 123). The Index, however, contains no mention of the picture under its old or newly bestowed title, the only trace in the book of the still generally accepted title being hidden away in the final Observations under the sub-heading of 'Costume.' The official number of the 'Madonna' at Dresden has been omitted, and in the bibliography (p. 130) the reference to Mr. Marks's observations is inadequate. The version of 'The Vision of St. Francis' now in the collection of Mr. J. G. Johnson did not leave England until 1894. The authenticity of the Turin replica of the same picture has so often been called in question that Mr. Weale's conclusion (expressed not in the body of the book, but in the Observations), to the effect that "it appears to the writer to be an enlargement of later date" (p. 200), will be generally accepted. The letter addressed by Mr. Marks to *The Athenæum* of May 26th, 1900, should

have received more than passing reference, as it dealt with the discovery made by Sir W. Thiselton Dyer, the Director of Kew Gardens. He recognized the plant seen in the Turin St. Francis as *Chamaerops humilis*, which grows in Portugal, where Jan would have seen it in 1428.

It is misleading on Mr. Weale's part to include the Frankfort 'Madonna,' the 'John Arnolfini' at Berlin, and the 'Sir Baldwin de Lannoy' among the paintings "attributed to the Van Eycks," as he states in his Observations that they are "certainly by John." They should have been included in his second, and not his third, subdivision of paintings. The official number of the 'Lannoy' is inaccurately given; and it is described as "formerly at Modena, in the collection of the Marquess of Coccapane," but according to the Berlin catalogue, the picture was "erworben 1902 aus dem englischen Kunsthandel." Some reference should have been made to the fact that on the back of the 'Madonna, St. Barbara, and a Carthusian,' which was sold by the Marquis of Exeter at Messrs. Christie's in 1888, and passed into the Berlin Gallery, there was an inscription in Dutch stating, according to the catalogue, that the picture was painted in 1426 for the church of St. Martin at Ypres. The remarks on the 'Three Marys' in the Cook Collection naturally include reference to the palmetto and flowering plants, among which are the mullein, teasel, white nettle, and flag lily. Mention might have been made, here or elsewhere, of Filippo Parlatore's 'Flora Italiana,' in which the *Chamaerops humilis* is fully considered. Moreover, a reproduction of part of Bernhardus de Breidenbach's woodcut of the 'Civitas Jherusalem' of 1486 would have been welcome. Mr. Weale states in his Observations that the 'Madonna' in the Metropolitan Museum of New York is "certainly the work of an imitator." The price paid for it at the sale of the King of Holland's collection in 1850 appears to have been 600 florins, not 800, as here stated. Moreover, the reference in the bibliography to Waagen is incorrect. In the description of the 'Head of a Man' at Berlin, an error has crept into the text; he is clean shaven, although it is here stated that "he has a brown beard" (p. 170).

The short notice of lost paintings by the Van Eycks is one of the features of the book, and evidently an abstract of voluminous notes made at long intervals. That we still possess drawings of Michael of France, Duchess of Burgundy, of Bonne of Artois, and of Isabella of Portugal is singularly fortunate, and the reproductions given add considerably to the usefulness of the remarks concerning them. The surmise that the drawing in the Royal Library at Brussels may be one of the portraits executed by Jan at the palace of Aviz in 1429 is extremely interesting.

In the Observations the landscapes seen in the two painters' pieces are justly described as artificial, and it is worthy of

notice that the first master who "reproduced a real view as the scene of a subject" was Konrad Witz; but the reference in support of this statement is another of those tiresome little inaccuracies which impair the value, as a work of reference, of Mr. Weale's otherwise exceedingly able and laborious book. The reference in Van Vaernewyck's 'Spiegel' to the long-lost inscription on the tomb of Jan van Eyck is inadequately given (p. 23); it should read Book IV. chap. xlvii. fol. 117. The anglicization of names is at times curious and far from consistent. We have Giovanni Santi (p. lxxiv) and John Santi (p. 218). Dürer's name is spelt in every conceivable way. The printing and Index are excellent. The sarcastic remarks on the late M. Bouchot (p. cviii) and Michiels—whose name is not quite accurately set out (p. xcix)—are not calculated to further the interests of art-criticism. The necessary emendations should be made, and the book might be brought out later in a more popular form.

#### NATIONAL GALLERY ANNUAL REPORT.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1907 has recently been published. Allusion has from time to time, been made in *The Athenæum* to many of the details now officially announced. It is satisfactory to find that an arrangement has been come to by the Solicitor to the Treasury with regard to the sum of money bequeathed to the Gallery in 1903 by Col. Temple West, and that, in accordance with the terms of the will, the large sum of 94,805*l.* has been invested by the Trustees. The interest only on this sum is available for the purchase of pictures, as in the case of the T. D. Lewis and F. Clarke Bequests. It is now stated officially for the first time that Hyacinthe Rigaud's 'Lulli and his Fellow-Musicians at the French Court' cost 2,000*l.*; and that Van Dyck's 'La Marchesa Cattaneo' (No. 2144) was purchased for the same amount (13,500*l.*) as the 'Marchese Giovanni Battista Cattaneo' (No. 2127). The completion of the purchase of the 'Marchesa' has, with the authority of His Majesty's Treasury, been deferred until 1908-9.

Among the most recent additions to the Gallery, not previously referred to in these columns, may be mentioned a painting entitled 'A View in Sussex' (No. 2208), by Patrick Nasmyth, which has been bequeathed by Mr. H. Callcott Brunning. Curiously enough, the Gallery already contains a picture by the same artist with exactly the same title. Among the pictures recently lent by Mr. G. Salting are four Corots, a Diaz, a Daubigny, a 'Virgin and Child' by the Maître de Flémalle, and a 'St. Clement and Donor,' which is somewhat strangely given as being by "The Master of Jehan Perreal." Once more a good, if unambitious painting, 'Une Parade,' has been purchased out of the T. D. Lewis Bequest. In the Print-Room of the British Museum there is a reproduction of a sheet of drawings made by Gabriel Jacques de St. Aubin for this very picture.

We note, in view of our criticisms, followed by those of other papers, that no reference is made to the Official Catalogue beyond the statement that the eightieth edition of the Foreign Catalogue is still on sale.

#### THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

THE third open meeting of this School during the present session took place on Monday, March 30th, in the library of the School. Father P. P. Mackey, Associate (*honoris causa*) of the School, exhibited a series of slides illustrating the earlier forms of architecture found in Italy, from his own photographs taken in the course of many journeys in the country, and admirably exemplifying the development of ancient constructions from primitive times to the Roman period. The series began with the megalithic monuments of Sardinia, which have been recently engaging the special attention of the School, and with the rock-cut tombs of South-Eastern Sicily. From the first, or primitive period, the lecturer passed to the second, that of "Cyclopean" or "Pelagic" constructions, the examples of which were almost entirely taken from the fortifications of the ancient cities of Central Italy, showing the gradual development of the polygonal style of building, from the roughest, in which unheven blocks were employed, as in the walls of the primitive town of Sæpinum, to the comparatively highly developed masonry of the gates of Norba and of the citadel of Alatrium (Alatri). This high development is seen not only in the main gates, but also in the smaller posterns, that in the great substructure wall which supports the terrace surmounting the citadel of Alatri leading to a carefully constructed stairway which ascends to the level of the terrace. The blocks, too, are finely smoothed and jointed; and it does not seem at all impossible that the more perfect of these constructions, especially those of Norba (where, indeed, the results of recent excavations appear to have demonstrated it as a fact), may actually belong to the Roman period. The great gate of Norba is remarkable as being so arranged that an enemy attacking it would be exposed to counter-attack on both flanks. The so-called Porta Saracinesca at Segni, on the other hand, is an example of a far more primitive style. An interesting specimen was the polygonal terrace wall at Orbetello, actually washed by the waters of the lagoon upon which the town is situated—interesting also for its position, being on the coast of Etruria, in which masonry of rectangular blocks is more generally found. The Greek temples of South Italy and Sicily were expressly excluded from the survey, and the Greek period was represented only by details of the fortifications of Selinus and Euryalus, near Syracuse, and by the Greek theatre at Bovianum Vetus (Pietrabbondante), in Samnium.

The fortifications of Etruria were illustrated by the city walls of Volterra, of huge roughly squared blocks; by those of Cortona, in which the work was somewhat more carefully done (in both cases weathering has added to the apparent roughness of the construction); and by those of Veii, which, being of the softer tufa, are still more accurately jointed. Etruscan tombs were represented by the tumuli of Caere (Cerveteri), by the rock-cut tombs of the necropolis of Norchia, and by those which occupy the ravines near Barbarano, the last unknown to Dennis, and but little visited.

The Roman period summed up in itself, as it were, all these different styles of construction. Specimens of Roman fortifications were shown—sometimes upon a new site in the lower ground, after the abandonment of the high-lying primitive city, the capture of which had given the Roman conqueror much trouble, as at Sæpinum and Carsulæ; sometimes repairs to the older walling, as at Cora and Signia. Sometimes

the old polygonal style was perpetuated, but used as the facing to Roman concrete; and this was the case, too, in other buildings, for example, in the retaining walls which supported the terraces upon which many Roman villas in the neighbourhood of Tivoli, and beneath the slopes of Monte Gennaro (Lucretilis), were constructed; also in the embankment wall of the Via Appia in the mountain town of Itri, between Fondi and Formia. The series closed with the *opus reticulatum*, the more refined form of the *opus incertum* as a facing for concrete: the former occasionally shows cubes of different colours, arranged in patterns, which produce a decorative effect, as in the aqueduct of Minturnæ, near the mouth of the Liris. The rise and development of brickwork did not fall within the purpose of the paper. The meeting was well attended.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday last the collection of modern pictures of Mr. Thomas Wood: D. Farquharson, Hay-Time in the Langdales 110*l.* E. de Blaas, The First Cigar, 120*l.* A. A. Lesrel, Checkmate, 105*l.*

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE's season of picture sales will be marked by the dispersal of two extensive collections of pictures by modern artists. Each of these sales will occupy three days. The earlier—that of the late Mr. Humphrey Roberts—will take place on Thursday, May 21st, and two following days, and comprises over 300 lots, nearly all the leading modern artists, English and continental, being represented by one or more examples. There are four important and frequently exhibited pictures by Millais; and the French School is represented by five works of Corot, Daubigny, Harpignies, L'Hermitte, Ch. Jacque, and Troyon. The second big sale will consist of the collection of the late Mr. Stephen George Holland; this will be held in June, and full details of it are not yet available.

M. RENÉ DE SAINT-MARCEAUX has almost finished the monument which is to be erected at Berne to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union Postale. The monument was decided upon at the Congress of the Union Postale Universelle held at Berne in 1903, and the competition was open to artists of all countries. The monument is of gigantic proportions, and will be in granite and bronze. Some months yet must elapse before it finds its permanent home at Berne.

MR. J. P. JOHNSON, author of 'Stone Implements of South Africa,' has been commissioned by the Government of Orange River Colony to investigate and report on the sculptures and paintings of Bushmen in that territory. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Commission appointed by the Transvaal Government last year to make a similar report on the etchings and paintings of that colony.

THE REV. W. SHAW CALDECOTT is publishing with Mr. Murray a book on 'The Second Temple in Jerusalem, as built by Zerubbabel: its History and Structure.'

MESSRS. METHUEN are making two additions to their "Classics of Art." 'The Florentine Sculptors of the Renaissance,' by Dr. Bode, will be translated by Mr. J. Haynes. Dr. Bode deals with the development of plastic art in Florence from Donatello to Michelangelo, and many students will be glad to have his authoritative record



in English. Mr. L. W. King, one of our leading younger Orientalists, will deal with 'The Art of the Egyptians,' and hopes to supply at once a book for the general reader, and a guide for the student. The illustrations will be carefully selected, and the important question of the foreign influence of Egyptian art will be considered in the concluding chapters.

MR. W. V. DANIELL, of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, has issued an excellent catalogue of 'Portraits, chiefly by Engravers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' to which there is added an acceptable index of engravers. We are sorry Mr. Daniell did not go a step further and add an index of artists, according to the excellent precedent set by J. Chaloner Smith. The entries in this catalogue extend to 2,564, and the prices are moderate throughout. There is an unusually long series of portraits of the four Stuart kings of England.

M. HENRY MARTIN, the Administrateur of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris, whose great knowledge of mediæval manuscripts and miniatures is well known, is issuing through MM. Plon-Nourrit et Cie. an "ouvrage de luxe" under the title of 'Le Ténement des Ducs.' The volume will contain a reproduction of all the miniatures (133 in number) from one of the most beautiful manuscripts of the Middle Ages.

DR. RENÉ JEANNEL of Toulouse has made an interesting discovery of a cave with prehistoric drawings between Foix and Le Mas d'Azil, in the Department of Ariège. In addition to drawings of horses and aurochs, he found about forty designs, among which was the silhouette of a human being. The date of the drawings, which are in red and black, can be roughly determined by the fact that they include reindeer.

## EXHIBITIONS.

TECHNICAL (April 22).—New Gallery Exhibition.  
 EXT. (April 22).—Ninety-Fifth Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists, including Works from the Alex. Young Collection, Private View, French Gallery.

## MUSIC

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Mozart: the Story of his Life as Man and Artist.* By Victor Wilder. Translated by L. Liebhich. 2 vols. (William Reeves.)—The standard life of Mozart is the one written by Otto Jahn, which has also been translated into English; yet, valuable as that life is, it contains long chapters on the art-work of the composer which to the general reader are probably somewhat dry. M. Victor Wilder in his 'Mozart, l'Homme et l'Artiste,' published in 1880, while, naturally, making use of Jahn's life, sought to appeal to general readers; hence there is more of biography than artistic comment or criticism in his book; there are also many anecdotes, but whether all are as trustworthy as those of Schachtner, the Court trumpeter, is open to question.

So far as we can judge without the original text before us, the translation by L. Liebhich is good. Some useful explanatory and critical foot-notes are added, though it is a pity that the translator did not consult the second edition of Koechel's Thematic Catalogue. On one page, however, in which a curious mistake of M. Wilder's is pointed out, the date of Daines Barrington's account of Mozart in the *Philosophical Transactions* is given as 1870, instead of 1770. This is unfortunate, but was evidently a slip of the pen or the printer. There is another and more serious

error. The date of Mozart's death is given as September 5th, 1791, whereas the actual month was December. Moreover, there is no other date in the chapter to help a reader to detect the slip. The number of mistakes in the spelling of proper names is legion, and they should all be set right in a future edition. We give only a few samples: Aufossi, Phillider, Zémire, and Agor, Schoenbrum, and Sussmayer. There is a bibliography, with a list of works taken from Jahn's book. The volumes contain some interesting illustrations, portraits, and facsimiles.

## Musical Gossip.

THE SHEFFIELD CHOIR appeared at the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon. As opening number was given Bach's Motet No. 6, "Praise the Lord, all ye heathens." This was not sung, in the early part, with the calm dignity the music requires; but the singers arrived late, and were evidently flurried. The closing section, however, was finely rendered. This grand work was conducted by Dr. Henry Coward. In Sir Edward Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius' the choral singing was superb, both for delicacy and strength. Miss Julia Culp and Mr. Felix Senius, who interpreted the parts of the Angel and Gerontius, entered into the dramatic spirit of the music, yet neither seemed thoroughly to feel its mystic and emotional power. Miss Culp's singing, nevertheless, was fine, and in its way impressive. Mr. Senius, the Russian tenor, had evidently worked hard to master the English text, but his pronunciation was at times faulty, and, as once before happened in this very work, spoilt the solemnity of the words of Gerontius. Mr. Herbert Brown in the "Priest" and the "Angel of the Agony" music was admirable. Mr. Henry J. Wood conducted most carefully, and the Queen's Hall Orchestra was at its very best.

THE fourth season of "Popular Concerts for Children and Young Students," under the management of the Chaplin Trio and The Misses Holland and Asbury, came to a successful close at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 28th. A fifth series of five concerts will be arranged from October, 1908, to March, 1909.

THE opening of the new St. James's Hall, Portland Street, has been fixed for Saturday, the 25th inst., when the first of a series of Promenade Concerts will be given under the direction of Mr. Lyell Tayler.

THE following arrangements have been made by the Directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra for next season. The Hanley Glee and Madrigal Society will take part in Berlioz's 'Faust'; the Leeds Choral Union in a Bach programme ending with the 'Choral' Symphony; and the Sheffield Choir in Bach's 'Matthew' Passion.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS of the eighth year of the Monthly and Quarterly Journal of the International Musical Society, which appeared in the February number of the Monthly Journal, gives a good idea of the valuable information contained in these periodicals.

JOSEPH SUCHER, the distinguished conductor, who succeeded Schroeder at the Royal Opera, Berlin, in 1888, remaining in that post for ten years, died at the end of last month. He was sixty-four years of age.

M. RODOLPHE GENÉE in the twenty-fifth Heft of the communications of the "Mozart-gemeinde" has published a book of manuscript music presented to Mozart, when six

years old, by his father. It contains 120 short pieces, some of which are by Ph. Em. Bach, Hasse, Telemann, and Gottfried Kirchhoff, the last-named a celebrated composer of organ music, one of whose fantasias was formerly attributed to Bach.

AT Berlin have just been published 269 letters of Wagner to his first wife, Wilhemine Plauer, whom he married in 1836. The correspondence begins in 1842, at the time of the production of 'Rienzi' at Dresden, and ends in 1863, when Wagner was at Vienna. The separation took place in 1858.

THE spinet which belonged to Marie Thérèse is said to have been discovered at Aussig-on-Elbe, together with a letter written by the Empress in which she presents the instrument as a gift to one of her ladies in waiting.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.  
 — Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.  
 — National Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.  
 SAT. Godowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Promenade Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.

## DRAMA

## THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET (STAGE SOCIETY'S PRODUCTION).—*The Breaking-Point: a Play in Three Acts.* By Edward Garnett.

IN a slightly different way from that contemplated by himself, the Censor did the playgoing public a service when he refused a licence for 'The Breaking-Point.' There is nothing in the moral tone of the play that need have disturbed the most sensitive conscience; except that the heroine employs a few rather bold phrases to describe her condition, that of approaching maternity, the author scrupulously regards the proprieties, and his theme forms part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of melodrama. What may fairly be objected to in Mr. Garnett's piece is not its subject, but its dullness, and lack of dramatic qualities. He merely presents a situation, and disposes of it abruptly by the device of suicide; we miss due development of plot and character. The result is a depressing entertainment, which is not rendered more acceptable by its air of solemnity. For this state of affairs the invertebrate disposition of the heroine is no doubt partly responsible. Too weak to withstand the importunity of her lover—a married man who has failed to take advantage of the laws of divorce—she has not resolution enough to rebel against the tyranny of the selfish old pedant who is her father; and so, terrified by the prospect of motherhood, and torn between the claims of her child's father and her own, she reaches the "breaking-point." The absence of initiative in her exercises a paralyzing influence on the play, and helps to produce the impression of monotony. The acting furnished by the Stage Society's company did not improve matters. Mr. William Farren, jun., brought out cleverly the unconscious egoism of the heroine's father, but no one else was particularly effective, and several of the players were almost inaudible.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A National Theatre: Scheme and Estimates.* By William Archer and H. Granville Barker. (Duckworth & Co.)—Among the proposals mooted in connexion with the celebration of Shakspeare's tercentenary, one has for its object the founding of a National Theatre in honour of the poet. Whether this repertory theatre is or is not to confine itself exclusively to the cult of the Shakspearean drama does not seem clear from the language of its advocates. But if other classical authors no less than Shakspeare, and modern playwrights no less than those of the past are to be considered, the first step will have been taken towards an ideal which Mr. William Archer and Mr. Granville Barker have long cherished. These two reformers, however, have not been content merely with championing the notion of a National Theatre at which, in a constantly varied programme, the best plays of our older and contemporary drama should be adequately represented; they have also drawn up definite plans and estimates for the working of such a theatre, and mapped out a specimen repertory for a year's performances.

Into the technical and financial details of their scheme, all discussed with business-like thoroughness, it is impossible to enter here. This much may be said—that they reckon the initial expenses at 380,000/., count on a seating accommodation of 1,550, and expect that an average receipt of 178/., per performance would be required (royalties included). These figures are quoted to show that Messrs. Archer and Barker recognize that their theatre would be rather a costly undertaking, and also that they contemplate a playhouse of the usual London size. Now it has to be noted that in discarding the long-run system—and this is the essence of their plan—they are setting at defiance the economic arrangements which govern theatrical enterprise throughout this country. The dubious point, therefore, about their proposals—the matter which seems scarcely to have entered sufficiently into their calculations—is whether their or any such repertory theatre could secure a regular paying audience. England, we must remember, is not, like France or Italy, a nation of playgoers—at most it is a nation of pleasure-seekers, and pleasure-seekers who in the main are the slaves of fashion, and never go to see any particular play till neighbours or prolonged advertisements have called their attention to its existence. This class of public would never patronize a National Theatre till it had become a long established institution. Obviously, then, its supporters at first would have to be collected from that smaller public which makes a hobby of the playhouse. What its support is worth can only be judged by the fortunes of the one repertory theatre of which we have had experience lately—that conducted by Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker. What are the lessons of their managements at the Court and the Savoy? In the first place, the number of those playgoers who regard the drama as an art, and not a mere entertainment, is limited. They could keep the Court going successfully, but they could not fill an average-sized theatre like the Savoy. Secondly, Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. Vedrenne could not entirely break through the long-run superstition, but found it necessary to put on Mr. Shaw's plays for four or more weeks of consecutive evening performances. Thirdly, their success at the Court was mainly due to the plays of a single author; he gave their theatre its special tone and character. From these con-

siderations it seems to follow that unless the directors of any National Theatre can make their Shakspearean productions at cheap prices or their new plays appeal to the pleasure-seeker; unless they can suspend the rule as to long runs in favour of a popular success; unless they can find, either in an enlarged Shakspearean repertory or a new or established dramatist, some special attraction, they will not readily accustom our playgoing public to the idea or the encouragement of a repertory theatre.

*Dramatic Elocution and Action*, by A. C. Sutherland (W. H. & L. Collingridge), is a book of exceptional interest, as it quotes a very large amount of criticisms and actual instances of dramatic gestures from the press (including our own columns) and from the work of novelists. In the latter case some of the writers cited can hardly be regarded as authorities. The author is fully justified in calling attention to the neglect of gesture and elocution by the players and reciters of to-day. We have seen popular actors whose range of gesture was absurdly small and inadequate. The investigation of the subject since Darwin's book on the 'Expression of the Emotions' has not made the advance that might have been expected. We commend Mr. Sutherland's work, which includes ample references to other authorities, to the consideration of all who wish to speak effectively. The division of the matter into small paragraphs—no fewer than 996 in number—makes it rather difficult to read, but on almost every page there is something of interest, and the literary quotations are often curiously apt.

It is correct, we believe, to say that ranting has generally gone out, and been succeeded by a quieter style. Nor is screaming so prevalent as it was a while since—an abstinence for which we are duly grateful. The observer will be able to add to some of the suggestions made. Thus the placing of the right hand on the heart (624) "denotes strong asseveration or intense affection"; but the last time we saw this gesture used in real life, it was the action of a fainting man. It might be used in such cases of heart failure as that of the old man in 'Magda.' "Musical comedy" rather than melodrama is the popular branch of acting to-day, and in no quarter is there more need of intelligence concerning gesture, though the elocution is, as a whole, clearer than that which prevails in serious drama, partly, perhaps, because the actors in question frequently occupy other stages with single songs in which they must be heard.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has produced a new edition of *Farquhar's Plays* in "The Mermaid Series." Hitherto the volume has only been issued in a thin-paper pocket edition. The new form, in brown paper boards with label, is intended specially for libraries private and public, and pleases us well, being neat, sound, and attractive. Besides this and the thin-paper edition just noted, "The Mermaid Series" is also to be had, we gather, in brown and in green cloth, and in full vellum, so that the reader has ample chance to satisfy his taste. We welcome this enterprise in the case of a series which ought to be in the library of every cultivated man, if he does not aspire to more elaborate and complete editions. This series is a mixture of "Best Plays" and "Complete Plays," which are capably introduced and edited. In the book before us Mr. William Archer writes the Preface to four plays: 'The Constant Couple,' 'The Twin-Rivals,' 'The Recruiting Officer,' and 'The Beaux' Stratagem.'

Brooke's 'Romeus and Juliet,' being the Original of Shakspeare's 'Romeo and Juliet.' Edited by J. J. Munro. (Chatto & Windus.)—Arthur Brooke's poem—one of "The Shakspeare Classics"—is one of the least known of the so-called "originals" of the Shakspearean plays, and well worth perusal on its own merits, if only for the skill with which the author handles the glib and monotonous metre of his choice—a metre which survives to-day chiefly in hymnals. The Introduction, though lacking in conciseness, is able and scholarly; but Mr. Munro devotes, we think, too much of his space to tracing similarities between the many mediæval tales of distressed lovers: a process interesting enough, but in its ruthlessly scientific method—exemplified in their classification as 'Separation Romances' and 'Potion Romances'—somewhat out of accord with the spirit of the subject to which it is applied, and suitable rather for examination purposes than pleasure. The older versions of the story of 'Romeo and Juliet' are dealt with in detail, and stress is laid upon Brooke's indebtedness to the 'Troilus and Criseyde' of Chaucer—a theory worked out at length in the second of the three Appendixes, the first containing a 'Table of Correspondence' between the poem and Shakspeare's play, and the third an account of Brooke's death by drowning on his passage to Le Havre. The book is furnished with a Glossary, and there are some useful Textual Notes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. F.—I. S.—H. D. D.—G. H. S.—E. P.—A. S.—Received.

W. R.—Many thanks.

P. C.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

WE do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

## THE ATHENÆUM.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 18s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 35s. 6d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 19s.; for Twelve Months, 36s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to JOHN C. FRANCIS.

Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## THE ATHENÆUM.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

5 Lines of Pearl .. .. .	6 3 6
75 " " (Half-Column) .. ..	1 10 0
A Column .. .. .	3 3 0
A Page .. .. .	9 9 0

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s., and 8d. per line of Pearl type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM RULE TO RULE.

Advertisements across Two Columns, one-third extra beyond the space occupied, the first charge being 30s.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS, The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS .. .. .	466
AUTOTYPE COMPANY .. .. .	466
BAGSTER & SONS .. .. .	490
BELL & SONS .. .. .	468
CATALOGUES .. .. .	466
COLLINGRIDGE & Co. .. .. .	491
DUCKWORTH & Co. .. .. .	469
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	465
ENO'S FRUIT SALT .. .. .	491
EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	465
HURST & BLACKETT .. .. .	468
INSURANCE COMPANIES .. .. .	491
MACHILLAN & Co. .. .. .	468
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	466
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	465
NOTES AND QUERIES .. .. .	490
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS .. .. .	467
PRINTERS .. .. .	466
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS .. .. .	465
PUTNAM'S SONS .. .. .	492
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	466
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	465
TYPE-WRITERS, &c. .. .. .	466



# A NOTABLE NEW NOVELIST.

Very considerable praise is being accorded to the first published work of  
MISS SOPHIE COLE. Its title is

## RACHEL CHALFONT.

No recent novel has depicted the emotional experience of a woman with such telling effect. Crown 8vo, 6s.

### WANDERINGS IN ARABIA.

By CHARLES M. DOUGHTY.

With a Portrait and Map. 2 vols. 16s. net. Prospectus on application.

"One of the greatest travel books in literature."—*Spectator*.  
 "No book of Arabian travel is comparable to it in romantic interest."—*Spectator*.  
 "A wonderful book."—*Times*.  
 "In many respects the best book of travel ever written."—*Punch*.  
 "One of the great books of our own time."—*Observer*.  
 "Surely belongs to the classics."—*Daily News*.  
 "Unique among narratives of travel."—*Daily Chronicle*.  
 "A masterpiece of English literature."—*Daily Mail*.  
 "Justly placed on a level with the most fascinating of Oriental travel books. Is assured of its position in the very front rank."—*Daily Telegraph*.  
 "A monument of observation, insight, patience, and sympathy. The book is indeed a classic."—*Nation*.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

### ADAM CAST FORTH.

A Drama Founded on a Legend of Adam and Eve.

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Doughty has fashioned his 'Judeo-Arabian legend' into a poem whose quality is undeniable, and yet hard to define. It has no felicitous to quote. It is simple to rudeness, and so elemental as to be now and then almost too grotesque for art. Its spacious imaginings move in a world as austere in its lines as the desert itself. But like the desert they have grandeur, and at rare intervals a green oasis. In the latter scenes, especially, there come passages of a simple human beauty, like herbage round a spring in a bare land. We had expected magnificence from Mr. Doughty, but we do not know whether his moments of tenderness are not more impressive than his heroics. He has written a noble poem, which will be welcomed by all who are worthy of an art that makes no concessions to popularity."—*Spectator*.

A NOBLE EPIC ON THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITAIN.

### THE DAWN IN BRITAIN.

By CHARLES M. DOUGHTY,

Author of 'Travels in Arabia Deserta.' 2 vols. crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net each.

Early Review in the *TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT*:—"This strong, strange poem fulfils aspirations... Heroic duels, closely modelled on Homeric fights; bits of pagan mythology, like Woden's visit to the abode of Hel; Brennus's passage of the Alps; the Song of Sigor, a beautiful version of the myth of Crispin and Agyia, which we should have liked to quote in full, as a proof of Mr. Doughty's handling of an idyllic theme... We hope, however, that enough has been quoted to show that this is no ordinary poem, such as minor bards, endowed with a cultivated taste and a select and recondite vocabulary, could write. It is work of an altogether higher order. It may be that its subject and manner will narrow the circle of its admirers in an age which is quick to protest that it has no leisure for epics; but the fit and few will give thanks for a poet."

### A HISTORY OF ART.

By Dr. GIULIO CAROTTI, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Milan and the Royal University of Rome.

English Edition, revised by Mrs. S. ARTHUR STRONG, LL.D.

In 4 vols., with very numerous illustrations in each volume.

Small crown 8vo, 5s. net each volume.

Vol. I. ANCIENT ART. 500 Illustrations.

[Immediately.]

MUIRHEAD AND GERTRUDE BONE'S NOTABLE WORK.

### CHILDREN'S CHILDREN.

By GERTRUDE BONE.

Illustrated with upwards of 60 Drawings by MUIRHEAD BONE.

Ordinary Edition, 6s. net. Limited Edition on Japanese Vellum (200 Copies), 25s. net.

"Mrs. Bone's tale of peasant life is marked by a fine quality of restraint and a remarkable simplicity, which makes the realism of its tragedy intensely impressive, while there is no jarring note to disturb the effect. The minor characters of the village life, with their tragedies and comedies, are also drawn with fidelity. The same impression of truth which finds its interpretation in a dignified simplicity is equally characteristic of Mr. Bone's drawings, with which the book is illustrated."—*Athenæum*.

### LEGEND AND FOLK-LORE OF THE HOLY LAND.

By J. E. HANAUER. With an Introduction by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Pages 324 and xxiv. Demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 8s. net.

"The folk-lore collected in this delightful volume was taken down from the lips of the people in the hill country between Bethel and Hebron—a country where Muslims, Jews, and Christians dwell together. Humorous, quaintly realistic, delightfully fantastic, these specimens of Palestinian folk-lore only make us want more of them. The notes contain some admirable anecdotes."—*Athenæum*.

STOPFORD BROOKE'S NEW VOLUME.

### STUDIES IN POETRY.

With a Photogravure Portrait. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

Essays on Blake, Scott, Keats, Shelley, &c.

[Second Impression.]

### DE LACROIX.

By DOROTHY BUSSY.

With 26 Illustrations. Pott 4to, 5s. net.

"Madame Bussy brings an accomplished critical faculty to bear on the work of Delacroix. This interesting book."—*Spectator*.

### THOUGHTS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Edited by EDWARD MCCURDY. Uniform with 'The Roadmender.'

With a Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

"For the thinker there can be no more delightful book."—*Daily News*.

"THE REAL ENGLISH PEASANT LABOURER."—SPECTATOR.

### MEMOIRS OF A SURREY LABOURER.

By GEORGE BOURNE, Author of 'The Bettsworth Book.'

Crown 8vo, 6s.

This is a book that deals with a real character, and is in no sense fiction. What the author has done is to render a faithful portrait of an old gardener of his who is, to lovers of the country, the most interesting acquaintance that it is possible to meet.

### THE MUSEUMS AND RUINS OF ROME.

By WALTER AMELUNG and H. HOLTZINGER.

Edited by Mrs. ARTHUR STRONG.

Maps, Plans, and 270 Illustrations. 2 vols. 10s. net.

"Has long been wanted. There has been nothing quite like 'Amelung and Holtzinger,' and not only visitors, but students should be grateful."—*Tribune*.

"These little books are without their match."—*Academy*.

### A WELSH NOVELIST.

"A writer of great power."

"A magnificent love story."

"A wonderful romance which holds us in the grip of a visionary world."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## ISLE RAVEN.

By OWEN VAUGHAN (Owen Rhoscomyl). 6s.

"A tale of great power and fascination. His description of the glories of the southern coast, and the perils of its rock-bound channels will appeal to every lover of the sea."—*Observer*.

London: DUCKWORTH & CO. 3, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

## WORKS BY WILLIAM THYNNE LYNN

ELEVENTH EDITION NOW READY.

Price Two Shillings net.

### CELESTIAL MOTIONS:

A Handy Book of Astronomy.

With 5 Plates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,  
Member of the British Astronomical Association;  
formerly of the Royal Observatory, Green-  
wich; Author of 'Remarkable Comets,' 'Re-  
markable Eclipses,' 'Astronomy for the  
Young,' &c.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to  
astronomy."—*Guardian*.

FIFTH EDITION, Revised to 1908, NOW  
READY, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

### ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Nothing better of its kind has ever appeared."  
*English Mechanic*.

NINTH EDITION IN THE PRESS.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

### REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:

A Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances  
connected with the Observation of Solar and  
Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern  
Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

THIRTEENTH EDITION JUST OUT, price  
Sixpence, cloth.

### REMARKABLE COMETS:

A Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in  
the History of Cometary Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price  
One Shilling.

### BIBLE CHRONOLOGY:

The Principal Events Recorded in the Holy  
Scriptures, arranged under their Probable  
Respective Dates, with a Description of the  
Places named, and a Supplement on English  
Versions.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.,

Associate of King's College, London, Lay Reader  
in the Diocese of Southwark.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo, price Fourpence.

### NEW TESTAMENT

#### CHRONOLOGY:

The Principal Events Recorded in the New  
Testament, arranged under their Probable  
Respective Dates.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

London:  
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED,  
15, Paternoster Row.

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

## THIS WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Old English Dramatists—Dr. Johnson's Ancestors—'Lines to a Skeleton'—Bibliography of  
Easter—Paschal Candle—Easter Sepulchre—Easter Eggs—Wearing New at Easter—"Battels"  
—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu—Parish Dinners—Berisford Cotton—Bedford County History—  
"Filling the cup"—Count Giuseppe Pecchio—"Ouida" the Novelist—"Ouija."

QUERIES:—Bewickiana—"The Warden of St. Briavels"—John Barrow—Dr. John Fryer—Pauper's  
Song—"Raisins of the Cure"—Poisons—Knights and their Swords—Carnmarth: Lannarth—  
Smoking and Blind Men—Sorell—B. and T. Stanford—Simon de Montfort's Portrait—The Order  
of the Pen—Primitive Oaths among Savages—Bridge with Figures of the Saviour—Litton Family  
—"Bull and Mouth" and "Mourning Bush"—Inns—Walton and Cotton Club—"The Chalice and  
Sheppheard"—The Harroway—Greek and English Poetry Compared.

REPLIES:—Pall Mall, the Game—Roman Inscription concerning Corbridge—Henry Martyn Sargent—  
Chrisom, Baptismal Robe—Lattice Tongs—Doomsday Bell at Jerusalem—Greeks and Block and  
Tackle—Vivandières—"Chase"—Beulah Spa—The D.N.B.: Additions and Corrections—Public  
Speaking in Shakespeare's Day—Apples: their Old Names—Latin Pronunciation—The Third  
Folio Shakespeare—Salarino, Salanio, and Salerio—Brass at Brown Candover—"Sub rosa"—  
Authors Wanted—Hampton Court and Hampton—"Whipping the cat"—Dawson=Cary—  
Oxford: its Name—Ebsworth—"Sops and Wine"—Churchwardens appointed by Mayors—  
Sobieski Family.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Leland's 'Itinerary'—Charters and Records of Neales of Berkeley'—"Pickwick  
Papers"—Barnaby Rudge.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

## LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Palm Sunday and Chick-Peas—London Statues and Memorials—King's 'Classical and  
Foreign Quotations—Unpublished Poem by Anna Seward—Book Margins—Unregistered Exeter  
College Men—Grace Darling's Medal—Seafaring Bottles—Macaroons—Lawyers' Language—"The  
History of Advertising"—Books by the Ton—Appellations of Inferior Clergy—Royal Arms in  
Churches.

QUERIES:—Curse removed by Legal Document—Dwelly: Dewelles—Durham Graduates—Hexameters  
on the Bass Rock—Authors Wanted—"Per aspera ad ardua"—John Sayer—Nathaniel Seccombe  
—"Touchet"—"Troper"; its Derivation—Sundial Inscription—Duke of Gordon's Portrait—Time  
Reckoning—Piper's Hole—Archbishop of Orkney—Heraldic Queries—Winters Family—Copper  
Mill, Whitechapel—Privateers and Lima—Double Acrostics in Newspapers—C. K. Sharpe—Irish  
Yeomanry of 1798.

REPLIES:—Leech-gathering—Burnham Society, Somerset—Hazlittiana—White Ensign—Birds as  
Weather Prophets—Marlborough Wheels—"That Reminds Me"—"D.N.B.: Epitome, 1903"—  
Tyburn—"Ou" in Place-Names—Charles I.'s Waistcoat—Book on Roads—Shutters—School and  
College Tokens—Speech after Removal of Tongue—Tower of London—Sir Thomas Warner's  
Tombstone—American Place-Names—Nonconformist Burial-Grounds—Apples: their Old Names  
—"Public Speaking in Shakespeare's Day—Arnold and Rhodes Families—Proverb on Beating.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Cremorne and the Later London Gardens"—"Significant Etymology"—Reviews  
and Magazines.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

# CLIFFORD'S INN.

For View of CLIFFORD'S INN, taken in 1892, see

## NOTES AND QUERIES, April 2, 1892.

The same Number also contains Sketches of the ROLLS CHAPEL, OLD SERJEANTS'

INN, the GATEWAY, LINCOLN'S INN, &c.

Price 4½d., free by post, of

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.



## JUST PUBLISHED.

**A New Work for Actors and Students of the Stage—Professional and Amateur; the Clergy; Teachers and Students of Elocution; Lecturers; Reciters; Public Speakers and others.**

Demy 8vo, 382 pages, price 3s. 6d. net; by post 3s. 10d.

## DRAMATIC ELOCUTION AND ACTION

By ALEX. C. SUTHERLAND, M.A.

A Comprehensive and Practical Treatise on the Dramatic Aspect of Elocution, with a Collection of Authoritative Opinions relating to Facial Expression, By-play, Characterization and Emotions, and a Detailed Examination of Discrimination and Transition, Mingled and Masked Emotions, &c.

"An exhaustive and original book of instruction."—*Times*.

"Of real value to a student of the stage."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"A great aid to those intending to enter the professions of the church, or the stage, or political life."—*Globe*.

"A wealth of useful instruction."—*Referee*.

"I respect the writer's enthusiasm, I admire his knowledge and the clear way in which he presents it."—*T. P.'s Weekly*.

PROSPECTUS, WITH SPECIMEN PAGES, FREE ON APPLICATION.

London: W. H. & L. COLLINGRIDGE, 148 and 149, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

## THE GRAND CLIMACTERIC.

'The grand climacteric period was fixed at 63 by the classical authors in the Man. They were not far wrong, except that there is no one year of Life to which it can be strictly confined.... There are present in many post-climacteric people vague feelings of organic bodily discomfort which are difficult to analyze and impossible to name. They do not amount to pain nor to unhappiness, but there is a something which interferes with the full enjoyment of life and which means that the processes of nutrition and the working of the great internal organs connected with digestion are not done as well as before and no longer give conscious satisfaction. This feeling is often connected with a newly-developed constipation of the bowels and with a diminished keenness of the appetite for food.'—*The Hygiene of Mind*.—T. S. CLOUSTON.

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

will be found at this critical period of life a valuable remedy, gently coaxing, as it were, by natural means, the enfeebled functions back to normal health and activity.

'Accuse not Nature, She has done her part, do thou thine.'—MILTON.

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—SIR W. TEMPLE.

**CAUTION.**—Examine the capsule, and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. Without it you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. O. ENO (Limited), 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

**NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain**  
**Reviews of A. I. DASENT'S JOHN**  
**THADEUS DELANE and MISS JEBB'S**  
**A STAR OF THE SALONS: JULIE**  
**DE LESPINASSE.**

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### GENERAL INDEXES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STILL IN

STOCK:—

GENERAL INDEX, £ s. d.

FOURTH SERIES .. 3 3 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SIXTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SEVENTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

EIGHTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

For Copies by post an additional Three-pence is charged.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

### Insurance Companies.

NATIONAL

PROVIDENT

INSTITUTION

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1835.

ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT.

Write for Leaflet on net cost of Endowment Assurances.  
48, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, SICKNESS,  
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, BURGLARY, AND  
FIDELITY GUARANTEE RISKS

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,000,000. Claims paid £3,400,000.

CORNHILL, LONDON

A. VIAN, Secretary.

# G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS'

## NEW BOOKS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### A HISTORY OF NURSING. The Evolution of the Methods of Care for the Sick from the Earliest

Times to the Foundation of the First English and American Training Schools for Nurses. By LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N., Secretary of the American Federation of Nurses and of the International Council of Nurses, &c., and M. ADELAIDE NUTTING, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Principal of Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses, &c. Fully illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 21s. net.

Beginning with the earliest available records of sanitary codes which were built up into health religions, and coming down through the ages wherever the care and rescue of the sick can be traced, through the pagan civilizations, the early Christian works of mercy, the long and glorious history of the religious nursing orders, military nursing orders of the Crusades, the secular communities of the later Middle Ages, and the revival of the Deaconess order which culminated in the modern revival under Miss Nightingale, this history is the most serious attempt yet made to collect the scattered records of the care of the sick and bring them all into one unified and sympathetic presentation.

### WANDERINGS IN IRELAND. By Michael Myers

SHOEMAKER, Author of 'Winged Wheels in France,' 'Islands of the Southern Seas,' 'The Heart of the Orient,' 'Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires,' &c. Fully illustrated. 8vo, cloth extra, 10s. 6d. net.

### HEROES OF THE NATIONS.

Fully illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s. each.

### 42. CHARLES THE BOLD, LAST DUKE OF

BURGUNDY, 1433-1477. By RUTH PUTNAM, Author of 'A Medieval Princess,' Translator of Blok's 'History of the Netherlands,' &c.

The story of Charles the Bold's relations to the Netherlands and to the political situations in Europe in the fifteenth century—and the story of his imperial and royal ambition, as told by contemporary writers, by virgin rumour, and by documentary evidence.

### THE NORTHERN ITALIAN PAINTERS OF THE

RENAISSANCE. By BERNHARD BERENSON, Author of 'Florentine Painters of the Renaissance,' 'Central Italian Painters of the Renaissance,' 'Venetian Painters of the Renaissance,' &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

### SHELburne ESSAYS. Fifth Series. By Paul Elmer

MORE. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net.

"We do not know of any one now writing who gives evidence of a better critical equipment than Mr. More. It is rare nowadays to find a writer so thoroughly familiar with both ancient and modern thought. It is this width of view, this intimate acquaintance with so much of the best that has been thought and said in the world, irrespective of local prejudice, that constitute Mr. More's strength as a critic. He has been able to form for himself a sound literary canon and a sane philosophy of life which constitute to our mind his peculiar merit as a critic."—*Independent*.

### THE LIFE OF GOETHE. By Albert Bielschowsky. Authorized Translation from the German by

WILLIAM A. COOPER, Assistant Professor of German in the Leland Stanford Junior University. Fully illustrated. In 3 vols. 8vo, cloth, 15s. net each.

Vol. I. FROM BIRTH TO THE RETURN FROM ITALY.

Vol. II. FROM THE ITALIAN JOURNEY TO THE WARS OF LIBERATION.

In Press:

Vol. III. FROM THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO THE POET'S DEATH.

### THE NATURALIZATION OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

By FRANK PODMORE. Crown 8vo, cloth.

This is a review of the work effected during the past twenty-six years by the Society for Psychical Research. On the one hand the book shows that the Society's investigations have done much to expose the fraudulent performances of "spirit mediums," and to shatter the primitive conception of a "ghost." On the other hand, it furnishes evidence of a new mode of communication—thought-transference or telepathy—and shows how many dreams, clairvoyant visions and apparitions of the dying can be explained by this means.

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICAN. By

H. PERRY ROBINSON. Crown 8vo, cloth.

This is not a hasty journalistic impression, but the work of an Englishman who has lived and travelled for twenty years in the United States; he knows by experience as well as from book knowledge the workings of the Institutions and the true tone and time of all sorts and conditions of men in all parts of the land.

### MOTOR DAYS IN ENGLAND. By John M. Dillon,

Editor of 'Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall,' &c. With 64 Full-Page Illustrations and Maps. 8vo, cloth extra.

The book is full of descriptions of what is beautiful in landscape or architecture; it embodies comments upon places and buildings, sacred and profane, of historical interest that came under the observation of the motorists; and it constitutes, also, a literary pilgrimage to the homes and haunts of many men great in the world of English letters.

### TABULAR VIEWS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. A

Series of Chronological Tables presenting, in parallel columns, a Record of the more noteworthy Events in the History of the World from the Earliest Times down to 1900. The earlier Tables, prepared by the late G. P. PUTNAM, have been continued to date, on the same general plan, by LYNDY E. JONES and SIMEON STRUNSKY. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, half-leather, 10s. 6d. net.

### LETTERS OF CORTES. The Five Letters of Relation from Fernando Cortes to the Emperor

Charles V. Translated and Edited, with a Biographical Introduction and Notes compiled from Original Sources, by FRANCIS AUGUSTUS MCNUTT. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth extra. Limited to 750 sets printed from type. 3l. 5s. net.

This sumptuous edition of the letters of Cortes presents for the first time in a consecutive English translation the five letters of relation from Fernando Cortes to the Emperor Charles V. Historians and scholars have long recognized these letters as the earliest and most authoritative source of information on Mexican conquest. The present version has been translated throughout by Mr. McNutt, who has rendered the cumbersome sixteenth-century Spanish of Cortes in readable English.

### INSCRIPTIONS OF THE NILE MONUMENTS. A Book of Reference for Tourists. By

GARRETT C. PIER, Author of 'Egyptian Antiquities,' &c. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth extra.

Those who make the Nile trip, and would enjoy it to the full, will be much assisted if they prepare for their journey with, or read while *en voyage*, Mr. Pier's 'Inscriptions of the Nile Monuments,' a series of translations, with comments and notes by the translator, of the more important and interesting records cut or painted, in stone or wood, upon statues and buildings.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SPIRIT. A Study of

the Spiritual Nature of Man and the Presence of God, with a Supplementary Essay on the Logic of Hegel. By HORATIO W. DRESSER, Ph.D. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

### SOUTH AMERICA ON THE EVE OF EMANCIPATION.

The Southern Spanish Colonies in the Last Half-Century of their Independence. By BERNARD MOSES, Ph.D. LL.D., Professor in the University of California, Author of 'The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America,' &c. 8vo, cloth.

### ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES OF CHARLES EVAN

HUGHES. With an Introduction by JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University. With Portrait. 8vo, cloth.

### THROUGH ITALY WITH CAR AND CAMERA. By

DAN FELLOWS PLATT. With 200 Illustrations and Map. 8vo, cloth, 21s. net. In his sympathetic description of an extended automobile trip through Italy, Mr. Platt has produced a book that will appeal alike to the art-lover and the motorist.

### THE WAY OF THE WOODS. A Manual for Sportsmen

in North-Eastern United States and Canada. By EDWARD BRECK. With 80 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth extra.

### THE NEW YORK OF YESTERDAY. A Descriptive

Narrative of Old Bloomingdale, as set forth in the Development of its First Religious Society, The Bloomingdale Reformed Church. By HOPPER S. MOIT, Member of the N.Y. Historical Society, &c. 80 Illustrations. 8vo, cloth extra.

### THE JOURNAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CON-

VENTION OF 1787. By JAMES MADISON. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by GAILLARD HUNT. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth.

### PRISONERS OF CHANCE. By Randall Parrish, Author

of 'When Wilderness was King,' 'My Lady of the North,' 'Beth Norvell,' &c. With Illustrations in Colour. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

OUR SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT LIST MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 24, Bedford Street, Strand, London, and New York.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES Edinburgh.—Saturday, April 18, 1908.